

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## GENERAL

Zhang Zhixiang Addresses Interparliamentary Forum	A	1
Interparliamentary Conference Ends in Mexico City	A	1
Beijing Banquet Honors UN Development Official	A	2
Foreign Banks Funding Agricultural Development	A	2
Superpower 'Misuse of Space Exploration' Noted	A	3
XINHUA Reports on 'Tense U.S.-Libyan Relations'	A	3

## UNITED STATES

Commentator on Possible U.S. 'Neo-Interventionism'	B	1
U.S. Naval Chief of Operations Visits	B	2
Feted in Beijing	B	2
Meets Zhang Aiping	B	2
Meeting on Agricultural Cooperation Technology Held	B	3
United Airlines To Aid U.S.-PRC Arts Groups	B	3
Great Wall Hotel Makes Profit as Joint Venture	B	3

## SOVIET UNION

USSR Announces End to Nuclear Testing Ban	C	1
Shevardnadze Says U.S. 'Undermined' Arms Control	C	1
USSR, Mongolia Sign 5-Year Trade Agreement	C	1
Gorbachev Walkabout in Kuybyshev Noted	C	2

## NORTHEAST ASIA

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Visits Japan	D	1
Plans Week-Long Visit	D	1
Talks with Abe	D	1
Continues Talks with Abe	D	2
Meets with Nakasone	D	3
Talks with Japanese Amity Official	D	3
Huang Hua Speaks on Security at Tokyo Meeting	D	4
Wang Zhen Leads Delegation to Japan	D	4
Li Peng at Airport Departure	D	4
Thanks Amity Promoter	D	4
Hu Qili Meets DPRK Journalists' Delegation	D	5
Envoy to DPRK Greets Cambodian New Year's Day	D	5

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Further on Visit of Burmese Prime Minister	E	1
Meets With Zhao Ziyang	E	1
Zhao Hosts Banquet	E	1
Meets With Li Xiannian	E	2
Meets Deng Yingchao	E	2

Talks With Deng Xiaoping  
Visits Buddhist Shrine  
Hosts Return Banquet

E 3  
E 3  
E 4

# PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Fourth Session of Sixth NPC Concludes Work  
Decree Names Qiao Shi, Song Jian  
Vice Chairman, New Members Elected  
Namelists of NPC Committees  
Resolution Approves 7th Plan  
Resolution on 1985, 1986 Budgets  
Resolution on Standing Committee Work Report  
Resolution on Supreme People's Court  
Resolution on Supreme People's Procuratorate  
5-Year Plan Report Amended  
Presidium Endorses Drafts  
Law Committee Suggests Changes  
'Text' of Law on Foreign-Owned Enterprises  
Provincial Governors Address Reform Issues  
Li Xiannian Meets Hubei NPC, CPPCC Delegates  
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Hails NPC, CPPCC  
Beijing Papers Hail Success of NPC, CPPCC  
CPPCC Meeting Releases 'Political Resolution'  
New CPPCC Standing Committee Members Named  
BAN YUE TAN on Crime of Divulging State Secrets [25 Mar]  
Two Sentenced for Leaking Secrets to Foreigners  
Importance, Prospects of Overall Reform Viewed  
[LIAOWANG 31 Mar]  
First Technology Export Fair Opens in Shenzhen  
[CHINA DAILY 11 Apr]  
State Council Regulations on Product Quality  
Surprise Inspection of Product Quality Conducted  
PRC Said Likely To Launch Space Shuttle by 2000  
Scientific Information Policy Meeting Held

K 1  
K 3  
K 3  
K 3  
K 4  
K 4  
K 5  
K 5  
K 5  
K 6  
K 7  
K 9  
K 13  
K 16  
K 16  
K 17  
K 19  
K 20  
K 22  
K 22  
K 24  
K 25  
  
K 26  
  
K 27  
K 29  
K 29  
K 30

# PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui Military District Chief on Militia Work  
[ANHUI RIBAO 27 Mar]  
Jiangxi Towns, Villages Damaged by Storms

O 1  
  
O 3

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Henan Official Stresses Need For Family Planning  
Guan Addresses Hubei Political-Legal Meeting

P 1  
P 1

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Xizang Urges Discussion on Basing Work on Reality  
Wu Jinghua on Realism

Q 1  
Q 2

## NORTH REGION

Nei Monggol's Bu He Stresses Cultural Work  
Nei Monggol Urges Crackdown on Economic Crime

R 1  
R 2

## NORTHEAST REGION

Sun Weiben at Heilongjiang Security Meeting  
Wu Guangcai Elected New Jilin City Mayor  
[JILIN RIBAO 3 Apr]

S 1  
S 1

ZHANG ZHIXIANG ADDRESSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY FORUM

OW121539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Zhixiang, head of the delegation of the National People's Congress of China (NPC), said here today that the main threat to world peace comes from "the rivalry for world domination between the superpowers and the arms race arising therefrom." It is imperative to oppose hegemonism so as to safeguard world peace, Zhang said.

Speaking at the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference now in session here, Zhang declared that China does not take part in and is resolutely opposed to the arms race. China stands for a complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons and believes that the two superpowers which possess 95 percent of the world's total nuclear weapons bear the primary responsibility in this regard. Therefore, the people of all countries are entitled to demand that the two superpowers be the first to drastically reduce their nuclear weapons, he stressed.

On regional conflicts and local wars, he noted that world tension can hardly be relaxed unless foreign aggression, expansion and military occupation in these regions are stopped. He said China resolutely supports the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan in their struggle against foreign aggression, firmly supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, and backs the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their struggle to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights. China also supports the struggle of the South African people against their government's policy of apartheid, and the just cause of the Namibian people for national independence.

He said the question of Central America should be solved by the Central American people themselves. China opposes interference in the affairs of this region by any outside force under any pretext and in any form and supports the efforts of the Contadora Group to seek a peaceful solution to the question of Central America.

On the U.N. designation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, Zhang called on the people of all nations to continue expanding their friendly cooperation, safeguarding world peace and seeking common economic prosperity and development.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ENDS IN MEXICO CITY

OW131618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, April 12 (XINHUA) -- The 75th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union closed here today with a call on parliaments of all countries to work for nuclear disarmament and peace in the world's trouble spots. The call was contained in a resolution which also urged parliaments and governments of all countries to act to wipe out international terrorism. It asked all parliaments to propose that their respective governments abide by resolutions passed by the United Nations and other international bodies which are aimed at defusing tensions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It pledged backing for the four-nation Contadora Group in seeking peace for the Central American region.

The six-day conference, in another resolution, appealed to the International Monetary Fund and other international financial agencies to accept paying measures proposed by the developing countries which are geared to their paying ability and economic growth.



The resolution requested developed countries to lay out 12 billion U.S. dollars for the creation of an international development fund to back up development banks in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The resolution expressed the hope for reduced trade protectionism and other forms of trade discrimination on the part of developed countries.

In a third resolution, the conference urged parliaments of all countries to redouble their efforts toward realizing durable peace in the Middle East, a goal that could be attained through the implementation of related U.N. resolutions. The conference, attended by parliamentary delegations from 15 countries including China, elected Pierre Cornillon of France as its new secretary-general who is to take over from Pio Carlo Terenzio of Italy on new year's day, 1987.

#### BEIJING BANQUET HONORS UN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL

OW121937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, China's minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here tonight with F. Bradford Morse, administrator of the United Nations development program. At a banquet honoring Morse, Zheng and the UN administrator recalled past cooperation and anticipated cooperation over the next five years. During his visit here, Morse will meet with Chinese departments involved with developing Sino-UN cooperation and will visit Hangzhou, Shanghai and Xian.

The UN development program has assisted more than 150 developing countries. In China, it launched 200 cooperative projects and granted more than 90 million U.S. dollars in technological assistance between 1979 and 1985.

#### FOREIGN BANKS FUNDING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW121401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- The Agricultural Bank of China has raised a certain amount of foreign funds through international monetary organizations and foreign banks for China's rapidly developing agriculture and rural enterprises, according to a bank official. The International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank is providing more than 143 million U.S. dollars in loans to help agricultural development, processing, storage and transportation in China's underdeveloped areas under three agreements signed between the agricultural bank and the IDA since 1982. Two of the agreements, involving a total value of 93 million U.S. dollars, were signed in 1985, Ren Lichang, deputy director of the bank's department of external affairs, told XINHUA. Already, 18 million U.S. dollars of IDA loans have been put to use, Ren said.

The international fund for agricultural development is also providing 25 million U.S. dollars in loans to China, according to an agreement signed with the agricultural bank. Besides, the Nordic Investment Bank has agreed to provide China with five million Swiss francs in buyer's credit to assist two state farms in Hebei Province to buy equipment from Finland, according to an agreement signed with the Agricultural Bank in 1985. This is the first time for the agricultural bank to borrow from foreign commercial banks, Ren noted.

Meanwhile, Citibank of the U.S., Ren disclosed, has expressed willingness to offer the bank 300 million U.S. dollars in long-term loans, and discussions are under way. Banks in Austria, Federal Germany, Japan, Australia and Finland have also shown interest in providing loans to the bank, the deputy director said.

SUPERPOWER 'MISUSE OF SPACE EXPLORATION' NOTED

OW122122 Beijing XINHUA in English 2015 GMT 12 Apr 86

["Feature: Man's Space Travel Enters 25th Year" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Twenty-five years ago, shortly before man's first flight into space, a Soviet scientist expressed the belief that instead of remaining earthbound, scientific experiments would eventually be carried out far up in the heavens. He was laughed at. "We should not dream in science fiction terms like that," people told him. But those "science fiction dreams" have today become the awesome stuff of reality.

Ever since Soviet astronaut Yuriy Gagarin blasted skyward on April 12, 1961, to realize man's age-old hope of space travel, scientists have not only conducted research in space, but have also proved able to build permanent multi-purpose stations in which men can live and work for months at a time. During the past 25 years, the Soviet Union has spent an astronomical amount of rubles to expand the size of its space program in a relentless drive for scientific progress, political gains and military supremacy over its rival in space, the United States.

In fact, even before man's first orbital flight, space had already become thought of as a potential battlefield. It became evident that rockets that can carry explorers into the stratosphere can also rain lethal warheads down on earth. Thus it became equally clear that in the ever-spiralling arms race between the world's two space giants, the Soviet Union would never allow the United States to fly higher. Backed by its 25 years' space achievements, the Soviet Union, which boasts a first-class contingent of space experts, finds it only natural to remind its only heavenly competitor, the United States, that it is quite capable of developing a deadly and effective answer to Washington's highly publicized "star wars" project, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

But in more down-to-earth terms, it is also evident that the Soviet Union derives large economic benefits from its space program. It has, for example, been reported that the space station Soyuz alone has already created returns worth billions of rubles as a result of its experiments in outer space. In addition, Soviet weather satellites reportedly save the country up to 700 million rubles each year because of their ability to chart climatic changes.

The pathway up to the stars, however, is always dangerous and difficult, as the Soviet scientists readily admit. The plane crash that killed Soviet Spaceman Yuriy Gagarin, known as "the Columbus of the interplanetary age," was only a minor tragedy compared to the disastrous return to earth of a Soviet spacecraft which contained the asphyxiated bodies of its three-man crew.

The biggest tragedy, however, lies not in these and other deaths in the service of space exploration, but in the increasing tendency of the superpowers to provoke each other into misusing space exploration in ways that threaten the entire planet. In this, there is neither profit nor glory to be found from man's age-old dream of exploring the stratosphere.

XINHUA REPORTS ON 'TENSE U.S.-LIBYAN RELATIONS'

OW131604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 13 Apr 86

["Tense U.S.-Libyan Relations Worry Europe and Mideast" -- (by Xiong Zhongai) -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- The situation in the eastern Mediterranean is becoming increasingly tense as U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reportedly agreed in principle to strike at Libya. Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has responded by threatening to attack Southern Europe in case of a U.S. strike against Libya. The new flare up in the tense relations between the two countries follows U.S. attacks last month on Libyan patrol boats in the disputed Gulf of Sidra and on a radar installation near the town of Sirte. The attacks came after Libya fired missiles at U.S. aircraft operating in the Gulf.

Two recent bombings of a TWA jetliner in the sky over Greece and another in a nightclub in West Berlin have caused the U.S. to threaten to use force against Libya again. The U.S. has accused Libya of being behind the bombings in which six Americans died. President Reagan told a press conference in Washington last Wednesday that the U.S. is prepared to pounce if there is sufficient proof of Libyan involvement. Libya has denied the charge and has said it is ready to defend itself.

Pentagon sources in Washington reportedly said that sixteen navy ships, including the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America with more than 170 aircraft, were patrolling the Mediterranean off Sicily Saturday, awaiting orders. At the same time, the U.S. has sent its U.N. Ambassador, Vernon Walters, to Europe on an urgent mission to win support for possible U.S. actions.

Libya reacted with a stepped-up threat to strike at southern Europe if the U.S. decides to strike. In fact, Libya has said that it might ask Warsaw Pact forces for help. Meanwhile, the Deputy Chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department, Valeriy Sukhic, said at a press conference in Moscow Saturday that the Soviet Union has not made any guarantees to the U.S. that it will not get involved if there is a U.S. military strike against Libya and that the Soviet Union would provide assistance to Libya.

The Western European countries are in a dilemma. Though they are against terrorism and some have expelled Libyan diplomats, generally they are also against adopting any measures which would be against their interests.

Arab public opinion, including newspapers in Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, are urging the U.S. not to use military force against Libya. The Turkish Government has also expressed the hope that the two countries avoid conflict. Arab league spokesman Assad Mokaddam [name as received] said in Tunis Friday that the organization has proposed that Arab and European Common Market ministers meet for in-depth discussions of terrorism. Spanish and Italian premiers have asked for an urgent meeting of European community foreign ministers to discuss the tense Mediterranean situation. The Arab League in a communique issued in Tunis this morning condemned the U.S. threat against Libya.

Military violence and territorial violations are condemned world-wide and can never hope to solve disputes. It is hoped that all parties concerned heed world opinion and try to find a peaceful solution which benefits all and preserves world peace.



COMMENTATOR ON POSSIBLE U.S. 'NEO-INTERVENTIONISM'

OW130654 Beijing XINHUA in English 0627 GMT 13 Apr 86

["Commentary: "Neo-pragmatism" -- A Change of Policy for Washington? (by XINHUA commentator Peng Di)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Both the shift of power in the Philippines and the change in foreign policy of the United States once again prove that transformation and readjustment are undeniable trends in current world politics. A lesson that may be learned here is that an out-of-date policy, no matter how hard a country, big or small, tries to stick to it, will eventually be dropped.

In the Philippines, the people's movement to maintain national independent, pursue political democracy and social progress as well as improve living standards dates back many years. The influence of Washington has always been present, fueling the up-and-down crisis that played the Philippines. The 1983 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino intensified nationwide demands for a change in leadership, foreshadowing the downfall of former President Ferdinand Marcos. This episode in the Philippines was not an isolated incident in modern history. Only little more than two months ago, Haitian President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier was driven into exile in a manner similar to Marcos.

These two events in world politics have shocked those who rule over their countries with foreign backing and through political persecution or other extreme measures, including martial law. Some of them immediately released several detained opposition leaders in a vain attempt to improve their image or to avoid a Marcos-type downfall. Others have deliberately tried to hide their fear in public about the fate of Marcos. However, people cannot help asking one another these days: "Who will be next?"

In those events, a shift in the U.S. foreign policy attracted worldwide attention. Uncle Sam is known for his support of anti-communist and pro-Washington rightist regimes. To support those "old friends," Washington even resorted to intervention in all forms. One example is its escalation of the war in Vietnam in the 1960s in support of a reactionary regime in Saigon. In Vietnam and in other instances, each time they were pushed to the wall, the U.S. administration readjusted their policy. Instead of military intervention, it increased military aid and offered political and economic assistance to its "old friends" to prevent them from collapsing. Despite all this, those rotten regimes were so unpopular that they eventually found it impossible to rule. Washington had no way of helping sustain them, and in turn these regimes could not safeguard the interests of the United States.

This dilemma has seemingly resulted in something new in Washington's foreign policy. The change showed itself when Washington distanced itself slightly from pro-American, particularly anti-communist, regimes, though it continued to support them. Meanwhile, it pressed them to make some necessary concessions to opposition parties in a bit to appease the people and stabilize the situation. But, when its efforts were fruitless and the opposition became stronger, the United States prepared to desert its "old friends" and turned to the opposition and regarded them as "new friends." At the moment when its "old friend" could not control the situation, the United States forced them to give up power to "new friends."

This trick has a double effect. In doing so, it impressed the world that it supported the "process of democracy" in a friendly country. And, at the same time, it was useful to the maintenance of the U.S. interests and influence. This some people call America's "neo-pragmatism." The U.S. policy readjustment from conservatism to neo-pragmatism shows that even a superpower cannot resist the tide of change. However, this readjustment is not a change in the essence of the policy but a change in tactics.

Some say this readjustment shows that the United States is "supporting the process of democracy in different countries." If this is the case, those who really believe in democracy should respect the principle of self-determination for peoples of all countries. They should also believe that the people are capable of choosing a social system suitable to their own country and form a government in their interest. Therefore, any kind of intervention, covert or overt, is not consistent with a policy that supposedly supports democracy. The nature of the U.S. policy is more easily discerned if one has a look at what the United States is doing in Nicaragua. Washington has refused to respect the choice of the Nicaraguan people in replacing the infamous Somoza regime with a new government. On the contrary, the Reagan administration has in the past supported the anti-government "contras" and wishes to extend further military aid to them in their bid to unseat the Sandinists. This being the case, Washington is little concerned with democracy. What is more, the new maneuver can hardly be described as "neo-pragmatism."

There is another view that the U.S. opposes both rightist and leftist dictatorships. At home, the U.S. government has the right to decide who it supports and who it opposes. But, if the United States takes the role of international arbitrator and intervenes in the affairs of others, it is going against the tide of the times. Understandably, some choose to call it "neo-interventionism." The suitability of this new concept of Washington's deserves careful consideration.

#### U.S. NAVAL CHIEF OF OPERATIONS ARRIVES ON VISIT

Feted in Beijing

OW111604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Liu Huaqing, naval commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a banquet this evening at the Great Hall of the People in honor of visiting Admiral James D. Watkins, chief of the naval operations of the United States, his wife and their party. In his toast, Liu highly spoke of Watkins' work for the development of friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and U.S. Navies. He hoped the two navies would make their contributions to the safeguarding of peace and stability in the Pacific region.

Watkins said he had looked forward to this visit, adding that the visit would help strengthen the friendship between the U.S. and China. Watkins and his party arrived here this morning at the invitation of Liu Huaqing who welcomed them with a ceremony held at the navy headquarters this afternoon.

Meets Zhang Aiping

OW131354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Aiping, state councillor and minister of national defense, met and had a friendly talk with Admiral James D. Watkins, chief of the naval operations of the United States, his wife and their party here this evening. Present on the occasion were Liu Huaqing, naval commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Winston Lord, U.S. Ambassador to China.



U.S. MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TECHNOLOGY HELD

OW111937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- A three-day meeting of the Sino-U.S. working group on cooperation of agricultural science and technology was closed here today. At the meeting, the two sides reviewed the implementation of the past cooperation projects between the two countries and worked out new cooperation projects for 1986. The two countries will conduct joint research in the fields of variety resources, animal and plant quarantine, forestry and soil protection. The two sides also signed a summary of the meeting.

UNITED AIRLINES TO AID U.S.-PRC ARTS GROUPS

OW111259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- United Airlines announced here today it will give Chinese and U.S. performing arts groups free flights between Beijing and Washington, D.C., and Shanghai and San Francisco. The flights are part of a 15-month program which will allow groups selected by local panels to perform in their sister cities.

Monte Lazarus, United vice president for external affairs, said here today the exchange "will strengthen cultural ties and enhance international respect and friendship between China and the United States." The program, which Lazarus said will eventually involve 22 U.S. and Pacific Basin cities, is being co-sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and Sister Cities International, an organization headquartered in Washington, D.C.

GREAT WALL HOTEL MAKES PROFIT AS JOINT VENTURE

OW121935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA) -- Though the 1986 tourist season has just begun, Beijing's 1,007-room Great Wall Hotel is all full, said the latest issue of "BEIJING REVIEW". The once-ailing luxury hotel has taken a turn for the better since Sheraton International took over its management in March 1985. The income between March and December 1985 doubled, and profits quadrupled over those of the same 1984 period, said the "REVIEW", quoting assistant general manager Albert Lo.

The hotel is a joint venture between the Beijing branch of the China International Travel Service and the U.S. e-s Pacific Development and Construction Co. Ltd. It opened in December, 1983. The success of the Great Wall has encouraged the Sheraton group to do more business in China, the "REVIEW" says. In October 1985, Sheraton signed a contract with the Shanghai Huating hotel for joint management.

USSR ANNOUNCES END TO NUCLEAR TESTING BAN

OW111443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 11 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union Friday announced it has ended its self-imposed eight-month-old moratorium on nuclear testing 24 hours after a U.S. underground nuclear test. "In connection with yet another nuclear blast set off in the United States, the government of the USSR declared that it is now free from its unilateral obligations to refrain from conducting all atomic tests," the official news agency TASS said, quoting a government statement issued in Moscow.

TASS said, however, the Soviet Union has the "willingness to come back at any time to the question of a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions if the government of the United States declares it will refrain from carrying out such tests."

The Soviet Union announced a unilateral ban on nuclear tests last August lasting until the end of 1985 but extended it to March 31 of this year. The Soviet Union has repeatedly asked Washington to join the ban but the United States has refused to comply. The latest U.S. test was conducted Thursday in the Nevada desert.

SHEVARDNADZE SAYS U.S. 'UNDERMINED' ARMS CONTROL

OW120722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said today that the United States has undermined the possibility to reach a reciprocal nuclear test moratorium and to scale down the nuclear arms race by conducting another nuclear explosion on Thursday. Shevardnadze said despite the United States ignoring the Soviet proposals one after another, the Soviet Union will persist in calling for a complete ban on nuclear weapon tests. Shevardnadze met with leaders of the international organization "Parliamentarians for World Order."

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov also briefed the ambassadors from Argentina, Greece, India, Tanzania and Sweden and Mexico's charge d'affaires about the Soviet position toward the U.S. nuclear test on April 10. Komplektov said the Soviet Union is ending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

Leaders of the six countries last year appealed to the Soviet Union and the United States to end nuclear testing. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev repeatedly has stated Moscow's intention to continue its ban on testing. Komplektov told the six diplomatic representatives that Moscow is still ready to approve a reciprocal moratorium on nuclear explosions, provided the U.S. government declares it will abandon its testing. He renewed the Soviet proposal for negotiations in any form for a complete ban on nuclear arms-testing.

USSR, MONGOLIA SIGN 5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT

OW121941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 12 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union and Mongolia signed a five-year barter and payments agreement Friday, in which the trade volume between the two countries will be increased by 25 percent between 1986 and 1990. Trade between the two countries has been developing steadily in recent years. The volume of trade between the two countries has grown from 1.035 billion roubles in 1981 to 1.5 billion roubles in 1985. Their total trade volume has grown by 200 per cent in the past five years.

Between 1981 and 1985, the Soviet Union exported petroleum products, trucks and automobiles and more than sixty thousand other products to Mongolia and imported livestock and minerals in return. In recent years, the Soviet Union and Mongolia have jointly opened up 1.10 million hectares of wilderness, irrigated 50 million hectares of land and built 30 state farms in Mongolia.

In the future economic and trade cooperation, Mongolia will concentrate on raising agricultural and food products and developing its light and processing industries in order to increase the proportion of its exports to the Soviet Union. The country will also extend and increase the number of its mining, power and processing facilities.

#### GORBACHEV WALKABOUT IN KUYBYSHEV NOTED

LD111240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 10 (XINHUA) -- Following the busy sessions of the 27th Communist Party Congress, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev went to the street of the Kuybyshev region to push ahead his economic reform, a difficult yet vital task facing the world's largest country. Despite stepped-up publicity work on last month's Party Congress, which cemented his position as general secretary, Gorbachev spent almost all the time from April 7 to 9 lecturing on basic issues at the party meeting, which approved the plan to go ahead with a nation-wide economic reform in a bid to double the country's economic potential [word indistinct] the end of this century.

When lecturing people in the Kuybyshev region on the Volga, he said that the party faces no easy task and efforts must be made against various expressions of reluctance for or procrastinating changes and of suppression of people's initiatives in carrying out the reforms.

Addressing a meeting on Togliatti, an important industrial city along the Volga River, Gorbachev stressed that management bodies at all levels, including government ministries up to the party Politburo, must modify their working styles and methods.

Gorbachev did not hesitate to criticize some officials for the "outdated" ways of working, saying "they all approve of the party's decisions (on reform), but once they get some, they continue to work in the old ways." Gorbachev singled out the Gosplan and Finance Ministry for criticism. Instead of doing what they are expected to do, he said, they are paying much attention to trifling things. As a result, some enterprises are put in a "catch 22" situation: On one hand, they are asked to expand economic independence, on the other their hands are so forced by all kinds of red tape that many good initiatives have to be abandoned, he said.

The Soviet leader called for removing formalism, "there is nowadays too much talk about the necessity of reforms but less down-to-earth work. What we need is vigorous work.

For Gorbachev, apparently prepared for what he called "inertia" blocking the reform, the Kuybyshev trip offered a good chance to demonstrate the Kremlin efforts to clear the way for a "drastic change" proposed by the Party Congress.



FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN VISITS JAPAN

## Plans Week-Long Visit

OW110234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left here for Japan on a week-long visit this morning at the invitation of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Before his departure, Wu told XINHUA that he and his Japanese counterpart will exchange views on international issues of common interest during the visit. He said on the whole Sino-Japanese relations are stable over the past year. He said he hoped that frank and friendly consultations can help solve some concrete problems existing between the two countries.

Trade deficit between the two countries, he said, posed a major problem and he said he heard that Japan will send a delegation to China in the coming future to exchange views with Chinese specialists on the problem. Wu continued to say that China adopts an active attitude to increase Sino-Japanese trade and reduce China's deficit in bilateral trade. Wu said that China hoped to see more efforts from the Japanese side to lift unnecessary restrictions to facilitate Chinese export to Japan.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy here Kagechika Matano saw the foreign minister off at the airport.

## Talks With Abe

OW111925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told his Japanese counterpart here today that a balanced trade between China and Japan will be conducive to both countries. Wu made this remark during his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, at which they exchanged views on bilateral relations and pledged to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

Wu, who is also the state councillor of China, briefed the Japanese foreign minister on China's economy and the Seventh Five-Year-Plan now under deliberation at the sixth session of the National People's Congress. On the economic cooperation between the two countries, China's foreign minister expressed his concern over the trade imbalance existing between China and Japan, and hoped Japan to further open its market.

"An early solution to the question of trade imbalance will be beneficial to both countries," Wu said.

Turning to political relations, Wu expressed the hope the momentum of the developing Sino-Japan relations will be kept. There are certain problems, however, that are worth attention in bilateral relations, Wu added. These problems should be settled through respect for each other's national sentiments and friendly consultations, he said.

Stating that the Japanese Government attaches great importance to its relations with China, Foreign Minister Abe told his Chinese counterpart that Japan is ready to cooperate with China in reducing the trade imbalance between the two countries. He also pledged that Japan will abide by the Sino-Japanese joint communique and other documents governing bilateral relations so as to push them forward. Chinese foreign arrived here this afternoon for regular consultation between foreign ministers of the two countries the consultation will end on April 14. [sentence as received]

## Continues Talks With Abe

OW121514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe today continued their exchange of views on international topics of common interest. On Japanese-Soviet relations, Abe said there has been some improvement in relations between Japan and the Soviet Union after the Japanese-Soviet foreign ministers' talks last February. Japan is prepared to continue dialogue with the Soviet Union on a series of unsettled issues including the territorial problem, he noted.

Referring to Nakasone's forthcoming visit to the United States, Abe said the Japanese-U.S. political relations are good although there exist some problems and difficulties in their economic relations. He believed that the problems and difficulties can be solved through consultations without harming the two countries' relations. The minister did not disclose what kind of problems and difficulties are existing at present between Japan and the United States.

Turning to the summit meeting of seven industrialized countries which will be held here in May this year, the Japanese foreign minister hoped the summit will bring to the world economy some bright prospects for which, he said, Japan is willing to make its efforts. On disarmament, Abe maintained that the Soviet Union should reduce its medium-range missiles deployed in Asia. The U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks should not be harmful to Asian interests, he said. Abe paid high tribute to the recent 8-point proposal on the Kampuchea issue put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The proposal, he said, is conducive to solving the issue. The international community should pressure Vietnam to consider the proposal. Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is a prerequisite for the solution of the Kampuchean problem, he emphasized.

After briefly expounding China's views on current world affairs and the East-West relations, the Chinese foreign minister said China has developed its economic and trade contacts with the Soviet Union, adding that the exchange of visits between the two countries has also been increased. However, the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations can be realized only when the three big barricades are removed, he pointed out. They include Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Soviet military build-up along Sino-Soviet border. Wu Xueqian said Sino-U.S. relations are developing steadily. The Taiwan issue is the main obstacle that hinders the development of relations between the two countries, he stressed.

Speaking on the forthcoming Tokyo summit, Wu said the contradictions between the South and the North have become ever sharper since the beginning of this year. The economic gap between them has widened. A lot of developing countries are burdened with heavy foreign debts and their economies are difficult. This is not merely an economic problem but a political one. The tension between the South and the North will affect peace and stability in the world and eventually the economic prosperity in the developing countries. He hoped the summit will attach importance to the South-North problems and play an important role in promoting dialogue between the South and the North.



On the Kampuchea issue, Wu said the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces have gone deep into the inland and won victories in the battlefields. The 8-point proposal on the political solution of the Kampuchea issue put forward by the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government recently is reasonable. The Vietnamese refusal of the proposal has shown that Vietnam is still sticking to a military solution. It has no intention to find a political solution. The international community should urge Vietnam to accept the political proposal, Wu said. During their discussion, the two sides also exchanged views on the situation in the Korean peninsula.

#### Meets With Nakasone

OW121655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today that Japan will "actively cooperate" with China in reducing the trade deficit between the two countries. During his meeting with the Chinese foreign minister, this afternoon, Nakasone expressed his admiration for China's policy of opening up to the outside world and reforming its economy. Speaking of current Sino-Japanese relations, Nakasone pointed out that the maintenance of friendly relations between Japan and China is important to ensuring peace in Asia and the whole world. Nakasone said he agreed with the four principles put forward last year by Chinese leader Hu Yaobang for guiding relations between the two countries. The four principles are peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability. "It is important not to harm the national sentiments of each other's people in developing bilateral relations," he said.

After briefing Nakasone on China's Seventh Five-Year-Plan, Foreign Minister Wu said China and Japan can jointly profit from the development of future trade, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Zhang Shu was also present at the meeting. Wu also met today with Takao Ishikawa, Japanese chief of the Japan-China Committee for Friendship in the 21st Century. He expressed his hope that the committee will continue to contribute greatly in the development of cordial relations between the two countries.

#### Talks With Japanese Amity Official

OW130354 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1642 GMT 12 Apr 86

[By reporter Zhang Huanli]

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met today with Takao Ishikawa, Japanese chief of the Japan-China Committee for Friendship in the 21st Century and other committee members at Tokyo's New Otani Hotel and had a cordial talk with them.

Wu Xueqian said: The Japan-China Committee for Friendship in the 21st Century has created a good influence among two peoples. Leaders of both countries also attach great importance to the committee's role. He expressed the hope that committee members of both countries would contribute greatly to the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Ishikawa said: The Japan-China Committee for Friendship in the 21st Century held a successful second meeting in Beijing and Dalian last year and is preparing to hold the third meeting in Tokyo this autumn. He said that he and other Japanese committee members would live up to expectations of leaders of both countries by striving to do a better job in the committee work.

HUANG HUA SPEAKS ON SECURITY AT TOKYO MEETING

OW120459 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the International Actions Council on interactions between humankind and the environment concluded in Japan on 10 April. The meeting's three topics for discussion were: population, environment and development; peace and security; and the development of world economy.

Huang Hua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting and stated his views on these three topics. On the issue of peace and security, vice Chairman Huang Hua said: World peace and security is an issue that concerns the interests of all countries, and it should not be decided on by one or two superpowers. The talks between the superpowers should not impair the legitimate rights of other countries. He also pointed out that the requisite for a fair and peaceful solution to a regional conflict is for the superpower to stop its intervention and aggression in that region and to withdraw its aggression forces completely from the region. Touching on the development of world economy, Vice Chairman Huang Hua stated that the first task that should be carried out is to assist developing countries recover their economy. Vice Chairman Huang Hua returned home on 10 April.

WANG ZHEN LEADS DELEGATION TO JAPAN

Li Peng at Airport Department

OW100826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA) -- Honorary President of China-Japan Friendship Association Wang Zhen left here for Japan this morning to attend the third Chinese-Japanese non-governmental figures meeting. Seeing him off at the airport were Vice-Premier Li Peng, China's chief representative on the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship Wang Zhaoguo, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Zhang Wenjin, and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy here Kagechika Matano. Wang Zhen is head of the Chinese delegation to the meeting. Deputy head Sun Pinghua left by the same plane. Huan Xiang, another deputy head, and other members of the delegation are to leave on April 14.

The meeting is scheduled to be held in Tokyo between April 15 and 18. The first meeting was held in Tokyo in October, 1982, and the second, in Beijing, in June, 1984. Before the meeting, Wang Zhen will attend the 90th birthday party of Kaheita Okazaki, permanent advisor to the Japan-China Economic Association and 88th birthday party of Hisao Kuroda, former chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association.

Thanks Amity Promoter

OW131333 Beijing in Japanese 2130 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] On the evening of 11 April, Mr Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association now visiting Japan, attended a party held in celebration of the 70th birthday of Mr Kaheita Okazaki, permanent counselor to the Japan-China Economic Association. Participating in the party held in Tokyo Prince Hotel were about 600 people representing various circles of society in Japan.

Speaking at the party, Mr Wang Zhen said: Mr Kaheita Okazaki has worked energetically for scores of years to restore relations between China and Japan and develop their economic exchanges. He is a farsighted pioneer and activist who has served to promote friendly relations between the two countries. He thus paid his respect to Mr Okazaki, who is still working vigorously to promote friendship between China and Japan in spite of his advanced age.

Expressing his determination in return, Mr Okazaki said: It is most fortunate for me thus far that I have been able to work for Sino-Japanese friendship. I would like to devote the remainder of my life to further promoting peaceful and friendly relations between Japan and China, exchanges and cooperation in the private sector of the two countries, and peace in Asia and the world.

Meanwhile, Honorary President Wang Zhen presented Mr Zkazaki with a Chinese painting entitled "Longevity" to wish him good health. On behalf of Deng Yingchao of the CPPCC, Mr Wang Zhen also presented Mr Okazaki with a large ceramic Plate with a Chinese character "longevity" on it.

#### HU QILI MEETS DPRK JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION

OW121411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met a KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY delegation led by Deputy Director-General Han Song-sop, here today. Hu briefed the Korean journalists on China's political and economic situation. He said China has paid great attention to the work of socialist enthics and cultural development in order to guarantee the smooth progress of the economic reform. A series of reform measures taken are precisely aimed at keeping the country advance along the socialist road, he added.

On the Sino-Korean relations, Hu said the friendship between China and Korea is cemented with blood and experienced with test by history. China has cherished the friendship between the two peoples and will make efforts for the further development of the friendship, he stated. The Korean journalists had visited Xian, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Shanghai.

#### ENVOY TO DPRK GREET'S CAMBODIAN NEW YEAR'S DAY

OW121707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), today warmly congratulated Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Kampuchean Democratic Coalition Government, on the forthcoming Kampuchean New Year's Day. Sihanouk, who arrived here Tuesday, held friendly talks with the Chinese ambassador.

Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, today also presented a gift to Sihanouk to greet the festival. April 13 is Kampuchea's New Year's Day.



FURTHER ON VISIT OF BURMESE PRIME MINISTER

## Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW111523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha held talks on bilateral relations and international issues at Beijing's Great Hall of the People today. They agreed that the frequent exchange of visits by leaders of the two countries has helped strengthen friendship and co-operation between China and Burma.

Maung Maung Kha expressed satisfaction over the smooth progress of economic co-operation between the countries. Zhao said the Burma premier's current visit will boost co-operation still further.

Zhao gave a detailed account of China's policy and achievements in urban and rural economic reform over the past five years. He said China is giving top priority to economic reforms during the Seventh Five-Year plan, which has just begun, and will continue pursuing its open policy.

U Maung Maung Kha gave an account of efforts made by Burma to develop its economy and improve living standards. He said all countries should treat each other on a basis of equality on international markets, so that developing countries have the chance to take part in opening up new markets. He said some regional events have caused instability and affected the economic development of countries in the region. In order to safeguard world peace, every country should abide by United Nations Charters.

Zhao said the resistance forces in Kampuchea have preserved their strength despite large-scale dry-season attacks by Vietnam over the past eight years, which had attempted to destroy them. Developments in Kampuchea are beginning to favor the resistance forces. Zhao repeated the Chinese Government's firm support for the eight-point proposal put forward recently by Democratic Kampuchea for a political solution to the problem. Vietnam's rejection of the proposal has shown that it is not sincere about wanting a political solution.

He also briefed U Maung Maung Kha on China's policy of developing good-neighborly and friendly relations with South-east Asian countries. Present at the meeting was Chinese Petroleum Industry Minister Wang Tao.

## Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW111530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet tonight in honor of Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and his visiting party in the Great Hall of the People here.

In their toasts, the two leaders praised the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Burmese people. They said exchanges of visits in recent years by senior leaders such as Chairman U Ne Win, President Wu San Yu and President Li Xiannian, have promoted friendly co-operation between their countries.

Zhao said friendly relations between China and Burma are time-honored. In recent years, political, economic and cultural exchanges and co-operation between the countries have been expanded, and the Sino-Burmese joint border inspection will soon be completed. The development of friendly ties between them demonstrated that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, put forward more than 30 years ago by China, Burma and other nations, have great vitality.

U Maung Maung Kha quoted Chairman U Ne Win as saying: "It is of vital importance that these fine traditions of warm, friendly and close relations, which have prevailed between our two countries in the past and right up to the present, should be maintained in the future also."

Zhao said that there is great potential in developing bilateral economic co-operation, and China hopes to explore new ways to co-operate and to promote existing economic and trade relations.

Maung Maung Kha said Burma and China are both developing countries striving for modernization and development, each in accordance with its own national characteristics. He expressed deep appreciation for China's assistance and economic co-operation.

#### Meets With Li Xiannian

OW121056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 -- Chinese President Li Xiannian expressed the belief here today that the current visit of Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha would expand further the "paukphaw" [comradely] friendship between the countries.

At a meeting with the Burmese prime minister and his party here this morning, Li, who had visited Burma last year, also told the visitors that people all over the world desired peace, adding that construction can be conducted only with peace. The developing countries should strengthen their unity and enhance their cooperation, he said. China, which would stand forever on the side of the Third World, was opening itself not only to developed countries, but to developing countries as well.

The Burmese prime minister told Li that he had come to learn about China's economic restructuring and its land oil exploration. He conveyed greetings from Chairman U Ne Win and President U San Yu to the Chinese president and other Chinese leaders and also asked Chinese leaders to visit Burma.

Li expressed thanks for this. The leaders of the two countries should visit each other as frequently as relatives, he said. Attending the meeting were Wang Tao, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and minister of petroleum industry, and other distinguished guests who accompanied Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha on the visit.

#### Meets Deng Yingchao

OW121139 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here today visiting Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and his party.



Deng told the Burmese prime minister that she still remembered very well her 1977 visit to Burma, where she was warmly received by the Burmese leaders and people. Being good neighbors, she said, China and Burma had established diplomatic relations and solved their border issue long ago. For many years, the two countries had maintained their friendly contacts, helped each other and promoted their traditional friendship.

She said that China welcomes criticism and suggestions from the Burmese visitors after they saw on their current visit changes that had taken place here in the last few years.

She expressed the belief that the visit of the Burmese prime minister would further mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and their governments. Maung Maung Kha told Deng that he was glad to see her enjoying good health. Chairman U Ne Win and President U San Yu asked him to wish her a long life and invite her to visit Burma again, he said. Deng also asked the Burmese prime minister to convey her best regards to U Ne Win, U San Yu and other Burmese leaders and invitations for them to revisit China.

#### Talks with Deng Xiaoping

OW130850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping said here today that China's ongoing reform of its urban economic structure is in fact an all-round reform. "We hope and believe that such a reform will succeed," he added. Deng, who is chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, made these remarks at a meeting with visiting Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha this morning.

Maung Maung Kha, who visited China in 1979, told Deng about China's changes he has witnessed on his current visit.

Deng said that the Seventh Five-Year Plan approved by the just concluded National People's Congress session centers around reform. If it succeeds, he said, the reform will lay a sound foundation for a long-term and stable development of the Chinese economy in the decades to come.

Maung Maung Kha said that one of his purposes in coming here is to familiarize himself with what China has achieved in its economic restructuring. He said that the Burmese-Chinese economic cooperation is proceeding very well. Those completed cooperation projects have already brought good results while the construction of others is going on smoothly.

Deng paid tribute to the Sino-Burmese relations and said the friendship between the two countries will continue to grow.

#### Visits Buddhist Shrine

OW121243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and his party joined thousands of holiday-makers to visit the Buddha's tooth-relic pagoda at the western hills in the suburbs of Beijing this morning.

Enshrined in the 51-meter high pagoda is a holy tooth of Sakyamuni Buddha, which has been preserved in China for more than 1,500 years. The tooth-relic was once taken to Burma, where it was piously worshipped by Buddhist believers, in the 1950s. Receiving the Burmese visitors, Vice-President of the Buddhist Association of China Li Rongxi told the Burmese prime minister that the Chinese Buddhists hoped to strengthen their ties with Burmese fellow believers.

Walking barefooted, U Maung Maung Kha went up the pagoda to take a look at the tooth-relic. In front of the jewels-embedded golden stupa in the tooth-relic hall, the Burmese prime minister burnt incense sticks and also made a donation for the management of the pagoda on behalf of Burmese Buddhists. The prime minister and his party are scheduled to visit a Jeep company here later today.

#### Hosts Return Banquet

OW131526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was among the guests.

In his toast U Maung Maung Kha said that during his visit he has called on Chinese leaders and had friendly discussions with Premier Zhao Ziyang on matters of common interest. "I am confident that the discussions will surely lead to better understanding between us and to further mutually beneficial cooperation," he added. The prime minister said that he was pleased to observe the evergrowing "Paukphaw" friendship between the two countries, emerging out of their mutual efforts for consolidation of the friendly relations.

Zhao Ziyang extended his congratulations to the Burmese people on their traditional Water-Sprinkling Festival which begins today. He said that U Maung Maung Kha's current visit to China is successful, making new contributions to the strengthening of Sino-Burmese friendship and cooperation. Zhao noted the two sides have identical or similar views on major international issues and they also shared the same aspirations for the expansion of Sino-Burmese traditional friendship. Strengthening Sino-Burmese good-neighbourly relations on the basis of Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence conforms to the interests of the two peoples and also benefits peace and stability in Asia. There are broad prospects for Sino-Burmese mutual cooperation, which has a great potential, he added.

Zhao said that the Chinese Government and people will, together with the Burmese Government and people, continue to push forward their friendly cooperation in various fields.

Present were State Councillor Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian, Minister of Petroleum Industry Wang Tao, Minister of Metallurgical Industry Qi Yuanjing, Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying, and other Burmese guests who are accompanying the prime minister on the visit. U Maung Maung Kha and his party visited the Temple of Harmony and Peace (yong he gong) and a refrigerator plant here today.

FOURTH SESSION OF SIXTH NPC CONCLUDES WORK

OW121950 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress ended this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. The session called on the people of all nationalities of the whole country to work with one heart and one mind, unite as one, and carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains to pioneer undertakings with painstaking efforts and enthusiastically plunge themselves into the great practice of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in order to jointly strive to victoriously implement the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan, realize the magnificent goal set for the end of this century, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The executive chairmen of the Presidium acted as the executive chairmen to today's plenary meeting. They were Peng Zhen, Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Seypidin Aze, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, Huang Hua, and Wan Hanbin.

When the executive chairmen of the plenary meeting, and comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, and Ulanhu as well as other members of the Presidium stepped onto the rostrum to be seated, they were greeted with warm applause throughout the hall.

At 1500, the plenary meeting opened under the chairmanship of Chen Pixian, executive chairman of the plenary meeting and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. He announced: A total of 2,687 deputies attended today's meeting, making a quorum.

The meeting first adopted the resolution of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, approved the report made by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the State Council on the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the People's Republic of China for National Economic and Social Development. The resolution pointed out: During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, China has scored tremendous achievements in promoting its socialist modernization program. This is the result of joint efforts made by people of all nationalities throughout the country. Over the past 5 years, the State Council has exercised effective leadership and carried out its organizational work well. The session is satisfied with this. The session held: While fully reaffirming our achievements we must soberly realize that we still have shortcomings and errors in our work and there still exist many difficulties and problems on our road of advance. We must not lower our guard in this matter. The guiding ideology, the principle for construction, and the plan in carrying reforms set by the Seventh 5-Year Plan are correct. The various tasks for economic and social development set by the plan confirm with the requirements to realize the magnificent goal before the turn of the century. These tasks are set after considering, in an overall manner, the various possible, actual conditions. They are reliable, practical and feasible. They can be fulfilled by exerting efforts.

Today's meeting adopted the resolution on the 1986 national economic and social development plan, which endorsed the 1986 national economic and social development plan proposed by the State Council and approved the report made by Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission on the draft 1986 national economic and social development plan. The meeting also adopted the resolution on the execution of the 1985 state budget and on the 1986 state budget, which approved the 1986 state budget proposed by the State Council and the report by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, on the execution of the 1985 state budget and on the draft 1986 state budget and authorized the NPC Standing Committee to examine and approve the final state accounts for 1985.



After the draft General Principles of Civil Code, the draft Law on Compulsory Education, and the draft Law on Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprises of the People's Republic of China had been discussed by the various delegations, the NPC Law Committee examined and revised these three draft laws on the basis of the deputies' suggestions. The examination report submitted by the Law Committee was adopted by the third meeting of the Presidium. Today's meeting adopted the General Principles of Civil Code, the Law on Compulsory Education, and the Law on Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprises of the People's Republic of China.

Today's meeting also adopted resolutions which endorsed the report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee by Vice Chairman Chen Pixian on behalf of the committee, the report on the work of the Supreme People's Court by President Zheng Tianxing, and the report on the work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate by Procurator General Yang Yichen.

To strengthen the State Council's leadership over the political and legal work and the work of science and technology, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, submitted to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC a proposal that Qiao Shi be appointed as vice premier of the State Council and Song Jian as state councillor. After deliberation, the various delegations concurred with these appointments proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Today's meeting adopted a decision appointing Qiao Shi as vice premier of the State Council and Song Jian as state councillor.

Because of the death of Vice Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Shi Liang and Hu Yuzhi and its members Wu Maosun, Chen Yongkang, Hua Luogeng, and Ma Bi, the executive chairmen of the Presidium made a proposal for election of candidates for vice chairmen and members of the NPC Standing Committee to fill the vacancies. Today's meeting elected Chu Tunan vice chairman of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and Doje Cering (Tibetan), Yu Wen, Tao Dayong, Peng Qingyuan, and Chen Siyuan members of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee.

According to the provisions of the Organic Law of the National People's Congress, personnel constituting the various special committees of the NPC should be nominated from among the deputies by the Presidium and submitted to the NPC session for approval. To strengthen the work of various special committees, the second meeting of the Presidium proposed a draft namelist of additional personnel for various NPC special committees. After deliberation, the delegations concurred with the draft namelist. Today's meeting adopted the namelist of additional vice chairmen and members of the various NPC special committees.

At 1545 all items on the meeting were completed, and all participants stood up and sang the national anthem to the accompaniment of the military band. Seated at the rostrum of the meeting today were: Leading comrades of the NPC Central Committee Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Tian Jiyun, Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Yao Yilin, Ni Zhifu, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, and Wang Zhaoguo; responsible persons of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; state councillors; responsible persons of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the CPPCC National Committee, and various democratic parties; as well as representatives of democratic personages without party affiliation. Among them were Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Huang Huoqing, Wang Heshou, Han Guang, Gu Mu, Kang Siien, Wang Bingqian, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan Shahidi, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Mao Yisheng, Liu Jingji, Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, Lei Jieqiong, Chu Tunan, Huang Dingchen, and Su Ziheng.

Attending today's meeting as observers were other personnel of the State Council; responsible persons of the various departments of the NPC Standing Committee, units directly under the CPC Central Committee, organs directly under the State Council, organs of the CPPCC National Committee, various PLA general departments, services and arms, the headquarters of the People's Armed Police Force, and various people's organizations, and Chinese envoys stationed abroad who have come back to Beijing for a short stay. Some foreign envoys stationed in China were present at today's meeting as visitors.

Decree Names Qiao Shi, Song Jian

OW130436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Decree of the President of the People's Republic of China, No 40

In accordance with a resolution of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China:

Qiao Shi is appointed vice premier of the State Council

Song Jian is appointed state councillor

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, 12 April 1986

Vice Chairman, New Members Elected

OW130702 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Announcement of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

The Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China held a by-election on 12 April 1986 and elected Chu Tunan vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress; Doje Cedain (Tibetan), Yu Wen, Tao Dayong, Peng Qingyuan, and Cheng Siyuan members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress.

Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, 12 April 1986

Namelists of NPC Committees

OW140023 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Namelists of new members of various special committees of the Sixth National People's Congress [NPC] appointed by the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC.

(Approved by the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC on 12 April 1986.)

1. Nationalities Committee:

Vice Chairman: Yu Wen (6735 2429)

Members: Tian Fudan (3944 1381 6671) (Gaoshan nationality), Li Guiying (2621 2710 5391) (female, Yi nationality), Zhang Zizhai (1728 1311 7872) (Bai nationality), Zhang Jie (1718 2638) (Hui nationality), Zhao Pengfei (6392 7720 7378) (Manchu nationality), Cao Longhao (2580 7893 3185) (Korean nationality).



## 2. Law Committee:

Vice Chairman: Song Rufen (1345 3067 2781)

Members: Deng Jiatai (6772 1367 3141), Liu Youguang (0491 2589 0342), Liu Ruilong (0491 3843 7893), Li Yiqing (2621 0001 3237), Gu Jingsheng (6253 2529 3932), Song Chengzhi (1345 2110 1807), Zhou Zijian (0719 1311 0256), Zheng Boke (6774 0130 0344), Duan Suquan (3008 5685 2938), Huang Yukun (7806 3768 2492), Peng Qingyuan (1756 3237 3293).

## 3. Financial and Economic Committee:

Vice Chairman: Wang Qian (3769 6197)

Members: Ma Wanqi (7456 8001 4388), Shi Laihe (0670 0171 6320), Ren Xinmin (0117 2450 3046), Liu Bingyan (0491 4426 1750), Sun Jingwen (1327 2417 2429), Song Shaowen (1345 0508 2429), Zhang Xianyue (1728 6343 4766), Zhang Binggui (1728 4426 6311), Lin Yishan (2651 0001 1472), Pan Yan (3382 8746).

## 4. Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee:

Members: Kong Congzhou (1313 1783 3166), Xi Dixin (6079 3321 2450), Sun Meiyong (1327 2734 5391) (female), Wu Heng (2976 5899), Lin Yueqin (2651 2588 3830) (female), Lin Yu (2651 7183) (female), Mo Wenhua (5459 2429 7520), Huang Zhiqiang (7806 1807 0474)

## 5. Foreign Affairs Committee:

Vice Chairmen: Cheng Siyuan (4453 1835 6678), Wang Guoquan (3769 0948 2938)

Members: Ding Guangxun (0002 0342 6064), Liu Wei (0491 0251), Song Yiping (1345 0001 1627), Ouyang Yi (2962 7122 3015), Mei Yi (2734 4135), Xie Huaide (6200 2937 1795).

## 6. Overseas Chinese Committee:

Vice Chairman: Gao Dengbang (7559 4098 2831)

Members: Yang Ligong, Chen Heqiao (7115 7729 2890), Lin Yuyun (female).

Wang Guoquan is removed from the post of vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee, and Xu Dixin is removed from the post of member of the NPC Nationalities Committee.

## Resolution Approves 7th Plan

OW130600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on the 1986 National Economic and Social Development Plan (Adopted at the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 12 April 1986)

The Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress approves the 1986 national economic and social development plan submitted by the State Council and the "Report on the Draft Plan of 1986 National Economic and Social Development" made by Song Ping, state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission.

## Resolution on 1985, 1986 Budgets

OW130624 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on the Execution of the 1985 State Budget and the 1986 State Budget (Adopted at the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 12 April 1986)

In accordance with the Financial and Economic Committee's report, which was deliberated, the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress approves the 1986 State Budget submitted by the State Council and the "Report on the Execution of the 1985 State Budget and on the Draft Plan of the 1986 State Budget" made by Wang Bingqian, state councillor and finance minister.

The meeting authorizes the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to examine and approve the final state accounts for 1985.

#### Resolution on Standing Committee Work Report

OW130430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress Concerning the Report of the Work of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

(Adopted by the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 12 April 1986)

The Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress approves the work report Vice Chairman Chen Pixian made on behalf of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and is satisfied with the Standing Committee's work accomplished since the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress..

#### Resolution on Supreme People's Court

OW130644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on the Work of the Supreme People's Court

(Adopted at the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 12 April 1986)

The Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress approved "The Work Report of the Supreme People's Court", made by Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, and expressed satisfaction with the work of the Supreme People's Court in the past year.

#### Resolution on Supreme People's Procuratorate

OW130434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress Concerning the Report of the Work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate

(Adopted by the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 12 April 1986)

The Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress approves Procurator General Yang Yichen's "Report of the Work of the Supreme People's Procuratorate," and is satisfied with the work accomplished by the Supreme People's Procuratorate over the past year.

## 5-Year Plan Report Amended

PW120828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Several important changes have been made to Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990), which was adopted by the National People's Congress today. These changes have been made in accordance with opinions and suggestions raised by deputies to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, which ended here today. Nearly 2,800 deputies from all over China have discussed the report since it was submitted to the session for examination on March 25.

Important changes made concern agriculture, education, ideological and cultural advancement, and economic and educational development in poorer regions. A long paragraph on strengthening the country's agriculture has been included in the revised version of the report, concerning basic tasks and major principles of development during the next five years. It echoes the views of many deputies, especially those from major agricultural provinces, who had urged during panel discussions that the government should increase investment in agriculture and pay greater attention to grain production.

"It is an important strategy in the modernization program to continuously strengthen agriculture, the foundation of the national economy," it says. "We should step up grain production so that it develops steadily." The added paragraph points out that in some areas, valuable arable land has been taken for other uses, and some peasants have become less enthusiastic about grain production. The paragraph adds: "Everyone concerned must pay close attention to this problem, and adopt firm and effective measures to deal with it." While ensuring a steady increase in grain production, it says: "We should gradually improve the structure of rural production, and promote an all-round development of crop growing, forestry, animal husbandry, aquaculture and township industries." The report says both central and local government should steadily increase material input for agricultural production, adding: "The local authorities, in particular, should aid the development of agriculture and other undertakings in rural areas with large amounts of financial resources."

Another important addition to the report concerns ideological, cultural and theoretical advancement. It calls all ideological and cultural workers to provide the people with "more and better" intellectual products. In carrying out research in philosophy and social sciences, particularly economic theories, it is imperative to integrate theory with practice, and to apply the basic theories of Marxism in exploring and solving major problems that have cropped up in the reforms and in construction, so as to enrich and develop Marxism, it says.

The revised report devotes greater space to the development of areas inhabited by ethnic minorities and poverty-stricken areas. It promises that financial, material and technological aid to these areas will be increased during the course of the five-year plan to help them rid themselves of poverty and economic and educational backwardness by mainly relying on their own resources.

Other changes call for:

-- Upgrading of research in the field of educational theories to improve course content, teaching methods and teaching material.



- establishment of a system for offering advanced studies to scientific and technological workers.
- avoidance of excessive gaps in income among people by increasing taxes on higher earners.
- guaranteeing that enterprises have their own decision-making powers and that they exercise these powers.
- due attention to the problems in the country's economic work.

#### Presidium Endorses Drafts

OW111225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0825 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress held its third meeting this morning at the Great Hall of the People. It endorsed draft resolutions and draft laws which are to be forwarded to the present session for approval.

Peng Zhen, executive chairman of the NPC Presidium and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting and made a speech. The meeting was presided over by Chen Pixian, executive chairman of the NPC Presidium and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

According to a decision of the previous Presidium meeting, the rough drafts of a draft resolution on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on a report on this plan had been printed and distributed among the various delegations to solicit their opinions. The various delegations expressed their views on the revision of the rough drafts. The rough drafts were revised on the basis of these views. Today's Presidium meeting endorsed the revised draft resolution concerning the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the report on the plan. After the meeting, this draft resolution will be printed and distributed among the various delegations for their deliberation and then be forwarded to the present session for approval.

At the Presidium meeting today, Peng Chong, chairman of the NPC Law Committee, presented a report of the Law Committee on its conclusions after examining the draft General Principles of the Civil Code, the draft Law on Compulsory Education, and the draft Law on Foreign-Funded Enterprises. He said: After examining these three draft laws, the deputies endorsed them. They believe that these three draft laws sum up China's experiences in practice, uphold socialist principles, and reflect the achievements made in carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy. The Law Committee convened four plenary sessions to examine, article by article, the three draft laws on the basis of opinions and the results of discussions conducted by the various delegations. The Law Committee holds: After repeated revisions, the three draft laws are well-considered and quite practical. The formulation of these three laws will play an important role in improving the socialist legal system. Peng Chong also reported to the Presidium meeting today on recommendations made by the Law Committee for revising and supplementing these three draft laws on the basis of suggestions made by deputies. Peng Chong said: The Law Committee recommends that these three draft laws be forwarded to the present session for approval after revision.

Today's Presidium meeting endorsed the report made by the Law Committee on its conclusions after examining the draft General Principles of the Civil Code, the draft Law of Compulsory Education, and the draft Law on Foreign-Funded Enterprises. It decided to submit the draft General Principles of the Civil Code, the draft Law on Compulsory Education, and the draft Law on Foreign-Funded Enterprises, after revision as recommended by the Law Committee, to the present session for approval.

The meeting also separately endorsed draft resolutions on the work report of the NPC Standing Committee, the work report of the Supreme People's Court, and the work report of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. It decided to print these three draft resolutions, distribute them among the various delegations for deliberation, and then submit them to the present session for approval.

After repeated deliberation among the various delegations, the deputies endorsed a list of nominees for the post of vice premier and state councillor as recommended by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Today's Presidium meeting endorsed the draft list of nominees for vice premier and state councillor, and submitted the list to the present session for approval.

After repeated deliberation among the various delegations, the deputies endorsed a list of candidates for additional vice chairman and members of the NPC Standing Committee. Today's Presidium meeting endorsed the list of candidates for additional vice chairmen and members of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, and submitted the list to the present session for election.

The meeting also adopted a draft namelist of additional vice chairmen and members of NPC special committees, and submitted the list to the present session for approval.

Wang Hanbin, deputy secretary general of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, presented to the 11 April Presidium session a report on opinions of the NPC Secretariat about the handling of motions and proposals presented by deputies. He said: The Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC received 18 motions presented by delegations and 247 motions presented jointly by 30 or more deputies, totaling 265 motions. Of these 265 motions, 47 fall in the political and legal field, 137 in the financial and economic field, and 81 in the educational, scientific, cultural, and public health fields. These motions reflect very important views about our country's socialist legal system; economic construction; educational, scientific, cultural, and public health undertakings; and other fields. After discussion with the various special committees, the NPC Secretariat proposed that 50 motions be examined and discussed by the special committees concerned, and that the NPC Standing Committee examine and discuss these motions and decide whether or not they should be listed on the agenda of the NPC or that of the NPC Standing Committee. With regard to the other 215 motions, which contain proposals, criticisms, and opinions about the work of various departments, it was requested that they be assigned by the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee to the departments concerned for study and processing, as well as for replies to deputies, in accordance with the stipulations of the NPC Organization Law.

Wang Hanbin said: As of 10 April, the NPC Secretariat had also received 2,726 proposals, criticisms, and opinions presented by deputies. With regard to these proposals, criticisms, and opinions, the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee, in collaboration with the General Office of the State Council, will hold a meeting of responsible persons of the departments concerned to study how to handle them and will separately give them to the departments concerned to organize their study and processing, as well as handle the replies to deputies.

The 11 April Presidium session adopted the report on the opinions of the NPC Secretariat about the handling of the motions and proposals presented by deputies, and decided to print and distribute this report among all members.

At the 11 April Presidium session, Lu Ji, Yang Yongqing, Yang Hui, Wu Shichang, Qian Shadjun, Cao Yu, Wen Yuankai, Chen Shufeng, Seypidin Aizezi, Wu Yunchang, Luo Tian, Chen Huibo, Duan Suquan, Chen Dengke, and others successively made speeches, expressing their views about the revision of the three draft laws and other draft resolutions.

## Law Committee Suggests Changes

OW140141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- "Report of the Sixth NPC Law Committee on Its Conclusions After Examining the Three Draft Laws," [By] Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Law Committee (Approved by the third meeting of the Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC on 11 April 1986)

Deputies to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC earnestly examined the "General Principles (draft) of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China," the "Law (draft) on Compulsory Education of the People's Republic of China," and the "Law (draft) of the People's Republic of China on Foreign-Funded Enterprises" from 2 to 7 April, and put forward a number of constructive opinions and suggestions. They said that the General Principles of the Civil Code is an important basic law, and that its enactment is indispensable and of great significance in protecting the lawful rights and interests of citizens and legal persons in civil affairs, harnessing the enthusiasm of all quarters, maintaining social and economic order, and ensuring smooth progress in economic structural reform and the socialist modernization drive. The enactment of the compulsory education law will mark the beginning of a new stage in the development of China's primary education, provide the legal basis for compulsory education, and be of strategic significance in promoting education as a whole and building the socialist material and spiritual civilization. In order to expand economic cooperation and technological exchange with foreign countries and stimulate the development of China's national economy, it is imperative to formulate the law on foreign-funded enterprises, which is indispensable and conducive to absorbing foreign capital and advanced technology. The law embodies China's policy of opening to the outside world and conforms with the long-range interests of the country and the people. The deputies endorsed these three draft laws, pointing out that they summarize China's practical experience, uphold socialist principles, and reflect the achievements made in carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy.

The Law Committee convened four plenary meetings on 5, 7, and 9 April. Responsible comrades of the Financial and Economic Committee, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Overseas Chinese Committee attended meetings as observers. Based on suggestions made by various delegations in discussion, the meetings examined, article by article, these three laws. Before and after the draft laws were submitted to the Economic Committee and the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee conducted separate studies and investigations and made suggestions for revising the draft laws. After the NPC Law Committee's unified examination and revision of the draft laws based on these suggestions, the 15th Meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee decided to submit the draft laws to the current NPC session for deliberation. As a result of repeated revisions, the three draft laws are well-considered and quite practical. The enactments of these three laws will play an important role in improving the socialist legal system. Based on the suggestions made by deputies, the following revisions and supplements are made:

1. Concerning the "General Principles (draft) of the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China".



(1) Question concerning collective-owned land in rural areas: In his report explaining the draft General Principles of the Civil Code to the current session, Chairman Wang Hanbin has already made the revision. Based on the suggestions made by various delegations in discussion and by various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, as well as relevant central departments, it is suggested that draft Article 72 concerning collective-owned land in rural areas be revised as follows: "Land collectively owned by the peasants of a village should be managed by village agricultural economic associations such as the village agricultural production cooperative, or by the village committee. That already collectively owned by township (town) peasants' economic associations may be managed by a township (town) peasants' collective." Such a stipulation can ensure the continuity and stability of the policy and cope with the new situation arising from rural reforms. Due to differences between localities, complex problems in land management may be resolved by stipulations in a land law.

(2) Question concerning liabilities of rural households engaged in contracted management: According to draft Article 28, "Liabilities of a rural household engaged in contracted management should be assumed by members of the household with their property." Some deputies hold that stipulations concerning liabilities of rural households engaged in contracted management should be the same as those concerning individuals engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings, and have suggested that the draft article be revised as "liabilities of individuals engaged in industrial and commercial undertakings and rural households engaged in contracted management should be assumed by the individual with his own property if the undertaking is run by an individual, and by the household with its own property if the undertaking is run by a household."

(3) Question concerning debts of partners: Some deputies hold that it is necessary to clearly stipulate that partners are in general liable for debts incurred by the partnership. Such stipulations will be conducive to protecting the interests of creditors and ensuring the healthy development of partnerships among individuals. Therefore, it is suggested that the relevant article be revised as "partners are liable for debts incurred by the partnership, except for cases otherwise stipulated by law."

(4) Some deputies said that the General Principles of the Civil Code should have stipulations for protecting the lawful rights of the aged and disabled. Therefore, they have suggested that draft Article 102 be revised as "marriage, family, mother, and aged, and children are protected by law," and that a section saying that "lawful rights and interests of the disabled are protected by the law" be added to the article.

(5) Some deputies said that stipulations for protecting the interests of publishers should be added to the general principles. Therefore, they suggested that, based on chairman Wang Hanbin's explanation "(publishing)," the following should be added to the end of the draft Article 92: "Citizens and legal persons are entitled to the right of writing." Such stipulations protect the right of writers as well as publishers. Specific contents of the right of writing (publishing) may be stipulated in a copyright law.

(6) Some deputies said that there should be clear stipulations prohibiting plagiarism of writings and patents of citizens and legal persons. Therefore, they have suggested that draft Article 117 be revised as "a citizen or legal person, whose right of writing (publishing), patent, exclusive trademark, discovery, invention, and other fruits of scientific and technological research is infringed upon by plagiarism, distortion, and imitation, has the right to demand that the infringement be stopped, effects eliminated, and losses compensated."

(7) According to draft Article 120, "government institutions will be liable for civil suits involving damage done to the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal persons in the course of performing duties by government institutions and functionaries." Some deputies said that in order to eliminate bureaucracy and enhance the sense of responsibility in serving the people among government functionaries, functionaries who have committed mistakes should be liable for civil suits. Therefore, the deputies have suggested that the article be revised as: "Government institutions and functionaries will be liable for civil suits involving damage done to the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and legal persons in the course of performing their duties."

(8) According to draft Article 151, supplementary or separate rules and regulations adopted by an autonomous regional people's congress to adapt to local conditions "should be reported to the NPC Standing Committee for the record." Some deputies have suggested that the article be revised as "regulations adopted by an autonomous regional people's congress should be approved by or reported to the NPC Standing Committee for the record according to the law."

Some deputies have suggested that the stipulations in draft Article 12 concerning persons without disposing capacity or with limited disposing capacity in civil suits should include, in addition to patients of mental diseases, "people suffering from dementia." Considering that the electoral law's definition of "patients of mental diseases" already includes "people suffering from dementia," the "patients of mental diseases" cited in the general principles should be interpreted as including people suffering from dementia. Therefore, revision is not necessary.

## 2. Concerning the "Law (draft) on Compulsory Education of the People's Republic of China"

(1) According to Section 2 of draft Article 6, schools that enroll mainly students of minority nationalities may use "language popular among the local nationality in teaching." Some deputies have suggested that the section be revised so that the schools may use the spoken and written language popular among the local minority nationality in teaching."

(2) According to Section 3 of draft Article 12, "local people's governments at various levels should, in accordance with the State Council regulation, levy an education surtax in cities and towns." Some deputies said that in places where compulsory education is not universal, the education surtax should be spent on compulsory education. Therefore, they have suggested that "to be used mainly in introducing compulsory education" be added to the end of the section.

(3) Some deputies said that the key to popularizing compulsory education lies in training a contingent of qualified teachers, and that the compulsory education law should have clear provisions for normal school graduates to dedicate themselves to teaching. Therefore, they have suggested that the following section be added to draft Article 13: "Normal school graduates should be engaged in educational work according to regulation. The state should encourage teachers to dedicate themselves to the undertaking of education for a long time."

Quite a number of deputies pointed out that many localities are confronted with a shortage of textbooks and supplies, which poses a serious problem in the current effort to introduce compulsory education. They have suggested that people's governments at all levels pay due attention to this problem and adopt effective measures to increase the publication of textbooks and ensure the supply of textbooks and supplies needed for compulsory education.

The Law Committee holds that the suggestion is pertinent, and that provisions in this respect should be made in the detailed rules and regulations for supervising the enforcement of the compulsory education law. The Law Committee also suggests that State Council departments concerned pay due attention to solving this problem in their practical work.

Deputies also put forth many constructive opinions and suggestions concerning educational expenditures, improvement of teaching quality, training of qualified teachers, better remuneration for teachers, their scientific research, and teachers of schools run by local people. Considering that the detailed rules and regulations for supervising the enforcement of the law will have provisions concerning some of these suggestions and that other questions will be solved in practical work, it is not necessary to provide stipulations concerning them in the law.

### 3. Concerning the "Law (draft of the People's Republic of China on Foreign-Funded Enterprises"

(1) Some deputies have suggested that draft Article 1 should add "promoting the development of China's national economy." Therefore, the article is revised as: "With a view to expanding economic cooperation and technological exchange with other countries and promoting the development of China's national economy, the People's Republic of China permits foreign firms and other economic entities or individuals (hereinafter referred to as foreign investors) to set up enterprises exclusively with foreign capital in China and protects their lawful rights and interests."

(2) Section 1 of draft Article 3 originally stipulated that enterprises to be established exclusively with foreign capital should, in addition to being conducive to the development of China's national economy, use advanced technology and equipment and market all or most of their products outside China. Some deputies regarded such stipulations as too strict to the detriment of attracting foreign capital and introducing advanced technology. Therefore, they have suggested that the section be revised as: "Enterprises to be established exclusively with foreign capital shall be conducive to the development of China's national economy and shall use advanced technology and equipment or market all or most of their products outside China." After the revision, permission will also be given for the establishment of enterprises exclusively with foreign capital that use advanced technology and equipment but do not market all or most of their products outside China.

(3) Based on the opinion of some deputies, the following Article 5 has been added in order to give expression to the spirit of opening to the outside work and protecting foreign investment: "Except under special circumstances, the state shall not nationalize or expropriate foreign-funded enterprises and should it prove necessary to do so in the public interest, legal procedures will be followed and reasonable compensation will be made."

In addition, revisions in the wording of these three draft laws have also been made.

Many other constructive suggestions have also been made by deputies. Some of the suggestions will find provisions in other laws and administrative rules and regulations, while others will have to be handled by relevant departments in their work.

The Law Committee suggests that after revisions made on the basis of the aforementioned suggestions, these three draft laws be submitted to the session for approval.



'TEXT' OF LAW ON FOREIGN-OWNED ENTERPRISES

OW120933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 12 Apr 86

["Law of People's Republic of China on Enterprises Operated Exclusively With Foreign Capital" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprises Operated Exclusively With Foreign Capital" adopted at the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress here today:

The Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprises Operated Exclusively With Foreign Capital (Adopted on April 12, 1986, the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress)

Article 1. With a view to expanding economic co-operation and technological exchange with other countries and promoting the development of its national economy, the People's Republic of China permits foreign firms, other economic entities or individuals (hereinafter referred to as foreign investors) to set up enterprises exclusively with foreign capital in China (hereinafter referred to as wholly-owned foreign enterprises -- tr.) and protects the lawful rights and interests of the enterprises so established.

Article 2. As referred to in the present law, wholly-owned foreign enterprises are those established in China by foreign investors exclusively with their own capital in accordance with the relevant Chinese laws. The term does not include branches set up in China by foreign investors.

Article 3. Enterprises to be established exclusively with foreign capital shall be conducive to the development of China's national economy. Such enterprises shall use advanced technology and equipment or market all or most of their products outside China.

Provisions regarding the lines of business which the state forbids wholly-owned foreign enterprises to engage in or on which it places certain restrictions will be made by the State Council.

Article 4. The investments made by a foreign investor in China, the profits he earns and his other lawful rights and interests shall be protected by Chinese laws.

The wholly-owned foreign enterprise must abide by Chinese laws and statutes and must do nothing detrimental to China's public interests.

Article 5. Except under special circumstances, the state shall not nationalize or expropriate wholly-owned foreign enterprises. Should it prove necessary to do so in the public interest, legal procedures will be followed and reasonable compensation will be made.

Article 6. The application to establish an enterprise exclusively with foreign capital shall be submitted for examination and approval by the department under the State Council which is in charge of foreign economic relations and trade or by other authorities entrusted with such powers by the State Council. The department or said authorities shall, within ninety days from the date when such application is received, make a decision on whether or not to grant approval.

Article 7. Within thirty days after receiving a certificate of approval, the foreign investor should apply to the authorities in charge of the administration of industry and commerce for registration and a business license. The date of issue of the business license shall be deemed to be the date of establishment of the enterprise.

Article 8. The wholly-owned foreign enterprise which meets the conditions for being considered a legal person under Chinese laws shall be so considered.

Article 9. The wholly-owned foreign enterprise must make investments in China within the period approved by the department in charge of examination and approval. If it fails to do so, the authorities in charge of the administration of industry and commerce may revoke the business license.

The authorities in charge of the administration of industry and commerce shall inspect and monitor the investment situation of a wholly-owned foreign enterprise.

Article 10. In the event of a separation, merger, transfer or other major change, the wholly-owned foreign enterprise must report to and seek approval from the authorities in charge of examination and approval, and register the change with the authorities in charge of the administration of industry and commerce.

Article 11. The production and business programmes of the wholly-owned foreign enterprise shall be reported to the competent authorities for the record.

The enterprise shall be free from interference in its operations and management so long as these are conducted in accordance with the approved articles of association.

Article 12. The wholly-owned foreign enterprise shall employ Chinese workers and administrative staff under contracts concluded according to law. These contracts shall include provisions relating to employment, dismissal, remuneration, welfare, occupation safety and workers' insurance.

Article 13. Workers and administrative staff in the employment of the wholly-owned foreign enterprise may set up trade unions in accordance with the law, and such unions may conduct activities to protect the lawful rights and interests of the employees. The enterprise shall provide necessary facilities for the activities of the trade unions.

Article 14. The wholly-owned foreign enterprise shall set up account books in China, conduct independent auditing and, in conformity with the regulations, submit its fiscal reports and statements to the financial and tax authorities for supervision.

If the enterprise refuses to maintain account books in China, the financial and tax authorities may impose a penalty on it, and the authorities in charge of the administration of industry and commerce may order it to suspend operations or revoke its business license.

Article 15. Within the scope of operations approved, the wholly-owned foreign enterprise may purchase, either in China or from the world market, raw and semi-finished materials, fuels and other materials it needs. When these are available from both sources, preference should be given to Chinese sources.

Article 16. The wholly-owned foreign enterprise shall apply to insurance companies in China for such kinds of insurance coverage as are needed.

Article 17. The wholly-owned foreign enterprise shall pay taxes in accordance with relevant state regulations. It may enjoy preferential treatment for reduction of taxes or exemption from them. If the enterprise reinvests a portion of its after-tax profits in China, it may, in accordance with relevant state regulations, apply for a refund of the income tax paid on the reinvested amount.

Article 18. The wholly-owned foreign enterprise shall handle its foreign exchange matters in accordance with relevant state regulations. The enterprise shall open an account with the Bank of China or with a bank designated by the Chinese authorities in charge of foreign exchange control. The enterprise should take care to balance its foreign exchange receipts and payments. If, with the approval of the competent authorities, the enterprise markets its production in China and consequently experiences an imbalance in foreign exchange, the said authorities shall be responsible for helping it to eliminate the imbalance.

Article 19. The foreign investor may remit abroad profits legitimately earned from the enterprise, as well as other lawful earnings and any funds left over after the enterprise is liquidated.

Wages, salaries and other legitimate income earned by foreign employees in the enterprise may be remitted abroad after the payment of personal income tax in accordance with Chinese law.

Article 20. The foreign investor should apply for and secure approval of the duration of operations of its enterprise from the authorities in charge of examination and approval. When an extension of the duration of operation is desired, application must be made to the said authorities one hundred and eighty days before the duration of operations expires. The authorities in charge of examination and approval shall, within thirty days from the date of receipt of such application, make a decision on whether or not to grant approval.

Article 21. When terminating operations, the wholly-owned foreign enterprise shall give timely notification and proceed with liquidation in accordance with relevant legal requirements.

Pending the completion of liquidation, a foreign investor may not dispose of the assets of the enterprise except for the purpose of the liquidation.

Article 22. At the termination of operations the wholly-owned foreign enterprise should nullify its registration with the authorities in charge of the administration of industry and commerce and return its business license.

Article 23. In accordance with the present law, detailed rules and regulations for the implementation of this law shall be formulated by the department under the State Council which is in charge of foreign economic relations and trade and shall go into effect after approval by the state council.

Article 24. The present law comes into force on the day of its promulgation.



PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS ADDRESS REFORM ISSUES

OW111143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Random notes by XINHUA reporter Guo Lingchun: Sailing From Shallow Waters to Deep Seas]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Apr (XINHUA) -- A local leading cadre who has scored brilliant results in reform likened reform to battle in that one should be prepared for fatalities if one is bent on winning.

A deputy who likened himself to a pawn in the army of reform termed China's reform a huge project involving all of society which, in the absence of precedents to follow, requires a full estimate of the difficulties involved and prevention of possible errors. In light of the above comments from the Sixth NPC deputies, one can see a trend in which the people's understanding of reform is shifting from being shallow to deep.

Deputy Jiang Minkuan, Sichuan governor, did not avoid mentioning the following facts: The progress of reform is unbalanced in the 570,000-square kilometer "land of plenty." There are fertile plains as well as muddy rivers and barren hills. Villagers from remote areas have not even attended a single county fair in the past 30-odd years. Some honest minority brothers even think that trading away their products is disgraceful. Under such circumstances, the difficulty involved in focusing the diverse popular sentiments onto the commodity economy is all too self-evident.

However, the above are not the only problems. That NPC deputy felt the following more troublesome: It would be more difficult to switch the habits, the influences, and the complete set of management methods evolved from the 100 percent planned economy in the past 30 years to the path of a publicly-owned and a planned commodity economy. Deputy Xue Ju attributed Zhejiang's successes during the Sixth 5-Year Plan to reform.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS HUBEI NPC, CPPCC DELEGATES

OW132334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0857 GMT 13 Apr 86

[By reporter Ge Daxing]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, NPC deputy and president of the State Council, visited Hubei Province's Beijing office this morning to call on the NPC deputies of the Hubei delegation to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC who are staying there. Li Xiannian hoped the deputies and the 49 million people of Hubei Province will be enthusiastic and aggressive in making purposeful efforts to achieve increasingly better results in Hubei's reform and construction in accordance with the blueprint of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Some of the CPPCC National Committee members from Hubei who came for the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee also participated in the meeting.

Li Xiannian asked the NPC deputies about the production operation of the "1.7-meter rolling mill" imported by the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company. He wondered whether the mill had really become useless as soon as it has no foreigners to tend to it, as some people have claimed. Engineer Nieu Yiqun of the company's sheet rolling plant told him: The mill works very well under our management and has now demonstrated its designed capacity. Satisfied, Comrade Li Xiannian said: We Chinese have the will, the wisdom, and the ability to build up our country.

Deputy Li Chonghuai, a professor of Wuhan University's Department of Political Economy, asked Comrade Li Xiannian what he thought Hubei's strategy should be in developing its economy. Li Xiannian held that, compared to the rest of the country, Hubei has a good foundation, and it is fairly better off in terms of the foundation in agriculture, heavy industry, light industry, science and education and culture, and public health. As far as industry is concerned, Hubei is operating on a relatively larger scale with a greater capacity in the fields of iron and steel, electric power, machinery, and light and textile industries. It also has a relatively more complete array of various trades. On the basis of the existing foundation, the province should step up party leadership, promote the director responsibility system, practice supervision by the workers, and inspire the initiative of all sectors. It should pay particular attention to giving scope to the role of scientists and technicians. Furthermore, efforts should not be relaxed in agriculture which, as a foundation of the economy, calls for continued and vigorous development. He said: In short, Hubei has a relatively better foundation and should seek to develop it in an all-round way.

Li Xiannian emphasized that it is understandable that various localities have expressed the wish that their local economies will develop even more prosperously and quickly. However, it is often impractical to expect more investment from the central authorities. It is true the localities cannot do without the support of the central government, but neither can the central government do without the support of the localities. Therefore, Hubei must still rely on its own efforts to develop its economy. It should make further efforts to implement reforms and tap its potential to achieve constant economic and social development throughout the province.

Following the meeting, Comrade Li Xiannian stepped out into the sunny courtyard of the office where he joined the NPC deputies and CPPCC members for a group picture.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL HAILS NPC, CPPCC

OW130150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 12 Apr 86

[RENMIN RIBAO 13 April editorial: "Press Forward in a Blaze of Colors" -- Hailing the Closing of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee have come to a close in Beijing.

After serious deliberation, the NPC meeting decided to approve the report concerning the Seventh 5-Year Plan delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang on behalf of the State Council, approved in principle the State Council's Seventh 5-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China, adopted three major laws -- the General Principles of Civil Code, the Law on Compulsory Education, and the Law on Foreign-Owned Enterprises -- and also approved major appointments of the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council, as well as a series of important resolutions, thus successfully accomplishing its expected missions. Members of the CPPCC National Committee have also put forward many opinions and suggestions pertinent to the report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the three draft laws. The two meetings were satisfactorily and successfully held; they were meetings for unrolling a great plan and encouraging people to press forward.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and Premier Zhao's report concerning the Seventh 5-Year Plan were the center of examination and discussion of the NPC and CPPCC National Committee meetings, and they are important documents in which the people of all nationalities in the country are most interested. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said: "The 5 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are very important. If our reforms have been basically accomplished and if our economy can develop in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner after these 5 years, we can be very sure that the objective set forth by the 12th party congress can be achieved." The Seventh 5-Year Plan is a brilliant blueprint of our construction. It is a magnificent program for reform and a grandiose plan for expediting material and spiritual construction. According to the plan, we must give top priority to reform and strive to basically accomplish laying the groundwork for building a Chinese-style, vital, and dynamic socialist economic system during the next 5 years or so. In 1990, the total value of industrial and agricultural output will be 1.3 times higher than that of 1980; the GNP will be 1.6 times higher than 1980; scientific, technological, educational and cultural work will have achieved fairly significant growth, and the people's living standards will be higher. Thus, accomplishing all the work and attaining the objectives set forth in the Seventh 5-Year Plan are a heavy historical responsibility on the shoulders of all party members and people of all nationalities in the country.

To accomplish the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must first of all earnestly study and understand the report on the plan, which is not merely a program for construction, but also a piece of living material teaching us what course to take in building a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics. While our achievements during the Sixth 5-Year Plan have attracted worldwide attention, more importantly, however, we have found a way to build a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Finding such a way is not easy. It has taken us more than 30 years and incurred enormous costs. The report, which summed up these precious experiences and gave them a new conclusion, should be thoroughly studied and understood. In the course of earnestly studying the report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a vast number of cadres and people will be able to heighten their awareness, unify their understanding, increase their confidence, and enhance their fighting morale. As for leading cadres at various levels, they should also continue to study the theories of socialist modernization, especially economic construction; understand that socialist economy is a planned commodity economy built on the basis of public ownership; and know that, in order to expand social productivity quickly, it is important to respect and apply economic laws and promote the commodity economy. Only by doing this will they be able to heighten their consciousness and reduce recklessness in carrying out economic construction and in restructuring the economic system.

To accomplish the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must integrate a pioneering and enterprising spirit with the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. If we read the Seventh 5-Year Plan carefully, we can see that, in addition to being a plan imbued with the spirit of reform, it is also highly realistic. The plan contains no unrealistic targets and slogans. Based on a sober analysis of the objective situation of China's economic and social development, the plan has taken all factors into consideration and made overall arrangements, and has dialectically and organically combined reform and construction, immediate and long-term interests, and macroeconomic and microeconomic factors. Leading cadres at all levels must firmly stop following the beaten path or sticking to convention, combat the attitude of seeking false reputation and not actual results, stop empty talk, and do actual work so that all the projects under the Seventh 5-Year Plan can be accomplished one by one and step by step in their own regions, departments, and units.



While implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must give full scope to democracy and take the mass line. A dynamic and creative socialist society should be created by the people themselves. Trusting the masses and relying on them has always been a fine work style of our party. In implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, leading officials at all levels must fully foster democracy and heed the masses' opinions. Without democracy there will be no socialist society and no socialist modernization. As far as a ruling party is concerned, it is good for it to be exposed to different opinions. Silence is the most dreadful thing. The Seventh 5-Year Plan, which is the product of fostering democracy, can only become a shining reality when it is accomplished in the course of fostering democracy. Just as a sound legal system guarantees democracy, the adoption of the three laws by the NPC meeting was a major step toward perfecting the legal system, and they certainly will effectively expedite our socialist modernization.

The CPPCC is a patriotic united front organization under CPC leadership, and it is an important organ for fostering socialist democracy. We believe that, during the next 5 years, CPPCC organs at all levels will continue to carry forward their fine traditions of "providing political consultations and democratic supervision," and "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing weal and woe," and make even greater contributions to achieving the sacred cause of revitalizing China and unifying the country.

"As soon as the clarion call is made from the high hill, let us press forward in a blaze of colors." The Seventh 5-Year Plan and Premier Zhao's report are an inspiring clarion call, which certainly will arouse the 1 billion Chinese people's lofty sentiments and aspirations to dedicate themselves to reform and the four modernizations. Under the CPC leadership, let us display the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, and let us fight to accomplish the great tasks put forward by the Seventh 5-Year Plan!

#### BEIJING PAPERS HAIL SUCCESS OF NPC, CPPCC

OW140240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0814 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Apr (XINHUA) -- Today all leading newspapers in the capital prominently frontpaged editorials hailing the conclusion of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial entitled "Press Forward in a Blaze of Colors," says: With a clarion call from the high hill, let us press forward in a blaze of colors." The Seventh 5-Year Plan and Premier Zhao's report, it says, are an inspiring clarion call, which certainly will arouse the 1 billion Chinese people's lofty sentiments and aspirations to be dedicated to the drive for reforms and the four modernizations. Let us display the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, and let us strive to accomplish the great tasks put forward by the Seventh 5-Year Plan under the CPC's leadership, the editorial urges.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial, entitled "Persist in Making Reforms and Work Together for a Splendid Future," states: Our Army is the defender and builder of the socialist motherland. In building up the Army, we should also work together for a splendid future. Making continued efforts to carry forward our fine traditions and devoting even greater energies to safeguarding and building up the motherland is what the sessions expected and urged our Army to do. Therefore, all Army comrades should make an even more earnest effort to study and implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and they should enhance their understanding of, give warm support to, and actively plunge themselves into the work of reform.

They should subordinate themselves to and serve the needs of the cardinal task of national economic construction and try to make a success of the Army's structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization from beginning to end. At the same time, they should, in a spirit of reform, play an active role in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations, further gear up military and political training, learn scientific and cultural knowledge, and cultivate qualified personnel capable of serving the dual purpose of local construction as well as military work. They should develop a thorough Army-people joint campaign to build spiritual civilization, continue to improve their weaponry and equipment, raise our Army's military and political quality, safeguard the nation's security, and make new contributions to the successful fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

GUANGMING RIBAO publishes an editorial entitled "Persist in Making Reforms and Strive for the Successful Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan." It says that the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee point out our work targets for the next 5 years, while the Seventh 5-Year Plan outlines our inspiring future.

Entitled "A Crucial Period, a Grand Plan," an editorial published by JINGJI RIBAO points out that the magnificent blueprint depicted in the Seventh 5-year Plan will certainly become a reality.

GONGREN RIBAO publishes an editorial entitled "Achieve Unity in Understanding and Work Together for a Splendid Future," which says that the Seventh 5-Year Plan examined and approved by the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on this plan outline China's grand economic and social development blueprint for the next 5 years and present us an inspiring bright prospect.

The ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO editorial entitled "A Splendid Future Depends on Our Current Efforts," stresses that CYL organizations at all levels should earnestly grasp the study and publicity of the documents of the sessions; guide youth to see the accomplishments of reform and the difficulties involved by seeking truth from facts; improve their psychological adaptability to the situation created by the policies of opening and reform; stir up their hard-working, pioneering, and enterprising revolutionary spirit; and lead them to make contributions and devote their youthful vigor to the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

#### CPPCC MEETING RELEASES 'POLITICAL RESOLUTION'

OW121352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- Political Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

The Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee was convened at a time when China's various projects of reform were being implemented, the Sixth 5-Year Plan was successfully accomplished, the Seventh 5-Year Plan was unveiled, and party and social conduct were improving. With a high sense of responsibility and patriotism, and displaying the spirit of "showing utter devotion to each other and sharing weal and woe," members coming from all quarters of the country discussed state affairs freely and without inhibition. The meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of democracy and unity.

The meeting heard, discussed, and approved Vice Chairman Hu Ziang's report on the work of the Standing Committee, and reports concerning work in other special fields.

The members attended, as observers, the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, heard Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, warmly discussed the plan, and unanimously endorsed the plan. They also heard Minister Song Ping's report on the draft of the 1986 national economic and social development plan, Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the implementation of the 1985 state budget and the draft of the 1986 state budget, as well as other pertinent reports and explanations. The members were satisfied with the enormous successes achieved in all fields during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, encouraged and inspired by the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and put forward useful opinions and proposals for the plan and other government work.

The meeting held that the Seventh 5-Year Plan reflects the fundamental interests of Chinese peoples of all nationalities. The plan, which has clearly prescribed the course, basic tasks, principal targets, and policies and measures for the nation's economic and social development during the next 5 years, is a strategic plan for achieving positive and steady growth according to the nation's situation, and an action program for mobilizing people of all nationalities in the country to dedicate themselves to the work of achieving socialist modernization with one heart and one soul. Accomplishing this plan will lay a solid foundation for achieving the grand objective set forth by the 12th CPC congress in all fields.

The meeting maintains that, to consolidate and develop the gratifying situation created during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period and accomplish all the projects under the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the key lies in making reform an even bigger success in accordance with the general requirement of building a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics and the basic principle of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. While we must fully realize the achievements and significance of the nation's reform, we must be fully prepared for the arduousness and complexity of reform, correctly handle the problems arising from reform, earnestly study the characteristics and laws of reform, and ensure the smooth progress of various projects of reform with an enterprising spirit and firm, steady steps.

The meeting fully endorsed the long-range strategic principle put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report that we must intensify socialist spiritual construction while accelerating material construction. The meeting maintains that, in intensifying spiritual construction, we must expedite education, science, literature, art, and other cultural work on the one hand and strengthen ideological construction on the other. In the course of ideological construction, we must pay particular attention to ideological and political work so as to ensure the smooth and sound progress of economic work. Today's ideological and political work should primarily be that of intensifying education in the current situation, patriotism, and the legal system from a Marxist stand and with a Marxist viewpoint and methods in order to combat unhealthy practices, eradicate corruption, and deter the inroads of decadent capitalist and feudalistic ideas in order to create a good political and social environment for reform and construction and ensure the achievement of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the normal progress of reform.

The meeting pointed out: The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, as a patriotic united front organization of the Chinese people, is an important form of organization for fostering socialist democracy in China's political life, and an important force in building a socialist society. The CPPCC organs, which function by carrying out political consultations on the state's major policies and by democratically supervising these policies, and which have many talented people and broadly-based contacts, should continue to exercise their important role in fostering socialist democracy, in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, and in expediting the nation's spiritual and material construction.



The meeting called on CPPCC organs at all levels and all CPPCC members to begin their work around the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. They must earnestly study and publicize the guidelines set forth in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, unite people in all quarters, mobilize all positive factors, and assist the people's governments in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan under the CPC leadership, advising them on restructuring the economic system, enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world. They must energetically promote socialist spiritual construction, intensify study of Marxist theories and united front policies, educate people on the need to be ethical, disciplined, and educated and to hold lofty ideals, and contribute to improving party conduct and to achieving a fundamental change for the better in social conduct. Making use of their status and taking advantage of their situation, they should actively broaden their contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and other parts of the world, promote contacts, good will, and mutual understanding between Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and work hard for expediting the motherland's peaceful reunification. The CPPCC National Committee must also continue to conduct people-to-people diplomacy, and contribute its efforts to creating a peaceful international environment favorable for China's four modernizations.

As the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, 1986 is a year for implementing the principle of consolidation, assimilation, replenishment and improvement, and a year for continuing to restructure the economic system. Under the CPC leadership, CPPCC organs at all levels must foster their fine traditions and work style, work hard and forge ahead with the pioneering spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, and unite and struggle for achieving the Seventh 5-Year Plan and expediting the four modernizations.

#### NEW CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS NAMED

OW120443 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- Namelist of additional members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee elected by the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee:

Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, Lei Jieqiong (female), Zhou Shaozheng, Yang Mingfu, He Zhengwen, Liu Xiyao, Kang Yonghe, Liu Zihou, Huang Qihan, Ke Ling, Jing Shuping, Zhang Suwo (female), Zhang Chukun, Fu Tieshan, and Lin Shengzhong.

#### BAN YUE TAN ON CRIME OF DIVULGING STATE SECRETS

HK120834 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 86 pp 38-39

[Article by Wang Rong: "On the Crime of Divulging Important State Secrets"]

[Text] A country's secrets are something important and serious. At a time when we are opening the country to the outside world, the struggle between those who try to steal secret information from us and those who want to prevent it from being stolen is both complicated and fierce.

The chief of a certain organ in Beijing, who is surnamed Zhang and who was entrusted with important tasks, was in frequent contact with foreign businessmen. In 1984, Zhang met a businesswoman surnamed Li from Hong Kong through business. The contact between them had been both frequent and intimate thereafter. While Zhang had an interest in women, Li had other things in mind. They had sexual intercourse. Degenerate and corrupt, Zhang was unable to extricate himself. He wanted to leave his wife and marry Li.

To win Li's "love," he furnished Li with more than 20 important documents, including some issued by the CPC Central Committee. Li took these documents to Hong Kong and photocopied them there. After this case was cracked, a court sentenced Zhang to 6 years of imprisonment for divulging the country's important secrets.

As an offense, the divulgence of the country's secrets refers to the situation where a state worker seriously violates the country's security regulations by making known the country's important secrets to those who should not know. It is also considered to be dereliction of duty. Zhang was a state worker exercising some leadership over the country's foreign trade and economic relations. Thus, he should have known that it was his duty to guard the country's secrets. However, out of personal considerations, he divulged many of the country's important political and economic secrets to Li, thus violating the "provisional regulations on guarding the country's secrets." What he did fits the description of the offense of divulging the country's important secrets in Article 186 of the Criminal Law. Divulging the country's secrets, which constitutes an offense, can be characterized as follows:

1. The offender is a state worker. State workers are those who work in the state's organs, enterprises, and institutions, and those who manage public affairs according to the law. The divulgence of the country's important secrets by these people is commonly known as an offense in office [zhi wu fan zui 5120 0523 3690 4997]. However, in China, people other than state workers also know the country's secrets. Thus, according to Article 186 of the Criminal Law, a non-state worker who has committed an offense by divulging the country's important secrets will also be punished according to the same article of the Criminal Law depending on the seriousness of the offense.
2. The offense can be committed either intentionally or by mistake. One who divulges the country's important secrets to the enemy for counterrevolutionary purposes is guilty of being a counterrevolutionary and should be handled according to Article 97 of the Criminal Law. However, one who out of selfish considerations or by mistake causes great damage by divulging the country's important secrets should be handled according to Article 186 of the Criminal Law.
3. All these offenders automatically violate the country's security regulations by divulging its important secrets to others. According to the "provisional regulations on guarding the country's secrets," the country's important secrets include classified information about the country's national defense, foreign affairs, public security, procuratorial work, judiciary work, finance, economy, scientific and technological work, and so on. Secrets can be divulged either orally or by writing and either directly or indirectly.

According to Article 186 of the Criminal Law, "a state worker who has seriously violated the country's security regulations by divulging its important secrets will be sentenced to 7 years of imprisonment or to deprivation of political rights. A non-state worker who has committed the above offense will be handled according to the above provision depending on the seriousness of the case." Since Zhang divulged the country's important secrets, he was deservedly punished according to the country's criminal law.

Each state worker and each citizen should strictly guard the country's secrets. In addition, they should not say what they should not say and not inquire about what they should not inquire about. In particular, state cadres, who know more of the country's secrets than others, should set strict demands on themselves, abide by work discipline and the security regulations, and avoid saying things freely and disclosing the country's secrets in places where they should not discuss classified information, at their homes, or to their families, children, and friends.

TWO SENTENCED FOR LEAKING SECRETS TO FOREIGNERS

OW140850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese company employee and a government official have been sentenced to death and 17 years of imprisonment respectively by the Intermediate People's Court of Beijing for leaking important state secrets to foreign and Hong Kong businessmen and taking bribes.

Zhang Changsheng, 31, who was sentenced to death, was an employee of the Beijing-based China Minority Nationality Economic and Cultural Development Corporation.

Ye Zhifeng, 40, who was sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment, was a deputy section chief of the Import and Export Bureau under the State Economic Commission. [Tokyo KYODO at 0852 GMT on 2 April, in a short report, identifies Ye Zhifeng as "the daughter of Ye Fei, a vice chairman of the Chinese parliament."]

After the Supreme People's Court order of execution signed by its president was read out today at the Intermediate People's Court of Beijing, Zhang Changsheng was sent to the execution ground.

The closed trial started on March 7. Lawyers from the No. 5 and No. 1 Law Offices of Beijing acted as defense counsel. A public court judgment was issued by the Intermediate People's Court of Beijing on March 27. The court verdict stated that from November 1984 to April 1985, Ye Zhifeng took advantage of her position to reveal time and again important state secrets concerning the import of automobiles to foreign and Hong Kong businessmen through Zhang Changsheng.

While a Chinese company was conducting negotiations with a foreign firm on the importation of automobiles, Ye abused her power and exerted pressure on the company to accept the price offered by the foreign firm, and Zhang worked out concrete ways. After learning that the state was about to make changes in its policy on negotiations for the import of commodities, Ye and Zhang gave hints to a Hong Kong automobile exporter who was conducting negotiations with a Chinese company to deceive departments in charge of the matter by antedating the contract.

For his part, Zhang received bribes totalling 1,988,000 Hong Kong dollars, 2,000 U.S. dollars, two video sets and a camera. He gave Ye 25,000 Hong Kong dollars, 7,000 yuan (rmb) and a video set, and kept the rest, about 711,100 yuan in all. Ye also accepted an air conditioner and other goods directly from Hong Kong businessmen. Between November 1984 and November 1985, she also received bribes from two Chinese companies and a Chinese factory, coming to more than 25,300 yuan. The court verdict found Zhang Changsheng also guilty of illegally possessing a pistol and five bullets which were discovered by the police when he was arrested.

The court also confiscated all the illicit money and goods, all of Zhang's personal property and part of Ye's personal property.

Zhang and Ye refused to accept the verdict and lodged an appeal which was turned down on April 7 by the Higher People's Court of Beijing.



IMPORTANCE, PROSPECTS OF OVERALL REFORM VIEWED

HK110905 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 13, 31 Mar 86 p 4

[Commentator's article: "The Crucial Period for All-Round Reform"]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC will examine and approve the Seventh 5-Year Plan designed for the development of China's national economy and social development. This is a matter of primary importance. The period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990) is a crucial period which marks a further transition from China's old strategy for economic development to a new one. Whether a good or bad job is done in taking this step in the 5 years ahead has a bearing on whether the targets of struggle can be realized by the end of the century, and whether China's national economy and social development can progress smoothly and attain still higher levels in the next century. This is why people of various nationalities are paying special attention to the current NPC session.

It is absolutely necessary for us to review the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. During the 5-year period from 1981 to 1985, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and thanks to the concerted efforts of people of various nationalities, most of the tasks and targets set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan concerning industrial and agricultural production, communications and transportation, capital construction, technical reform, internal and foreign trade, scientific and technical education, improvement of people's livelihood, and so on were fulfilled ahead of schedule, or overfulfilled. China has had tremendous achievements in its socialist modernization program and profound changes have taken place in the economy and society of the whole country. To put it briefly, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan there were three strategic changes in China's economy, and these were of profound historical significance. With regard to the plan for economic and social development, we started changing the former strategy of lopsidedly seeking growth in industrial output value and production output, increased heavy industrial output value and production output in particular, to one which emphasized coordinated development of heavy industry, agriculture, and light industry and attached importance to all-round development of the economy, science, technology, education, culture, and society with emphasis on increased economic results. With regard to the economic structure, we started changing the previous ossified system characterized by excessive and overrigid control into a new system conforming to the planned development of the commodity economy on the basis of public ownership. It is full of vigor and vitality. As for foreign economic relations, we started changing the previous closed, or partly closed, economy into an open-style economy which actively engages in international exchanges. The world knows that we have had tremendous success in these changes and transformations. We have found a correct path for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

This was the base laid at the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and a condition which would ensure the start of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We would like our readers to pay attention to the fact that when we talk about the three important strategic changes mentioned above, we always use the word "start." In other words, during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, reform of our country's strategy and system of economic development was only a start. It was the first courageous step, and arduous tasks are ahead of us. This is what we should soberly realize. During the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our task of primary importance is to continue to promote strategic changes and economic structural reform which have been proved correct by practice to ensure that in a period of 5 years, by 1990, or even longer, our country's strategy for economic development will be basically on a new track, that the new economic system will hold sway in our country's economic life, and that the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics will begin to take shape.

Time and tide wait for no man, and opportunity knocks but once. If we can fulfill these targets by 1990, the last 10 years of this century will see an emancipated, productive force capable of generating a great explosive power and performing miracles on the land of the Chinese nation. There will then be an economic leap. Hence, it will not be difficult for us to realize the magnificent goals put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. If the process of such changes is slow, or delayed, we will lose valuable time, and the distance between the advanced countries and us will be widened. This will also adversely affect the fulfillment of our objective of attaining a comfortable living standard by 2000 and approaching, or catching up to, the level of the developed countries of the world in the middle of the next century.

The coming 5 years (1986-1990) are very important for us. It is no exaggeration to say that it is a crucial period. What is equally important is that these 5 years can be called one of the new replacing the old. Its feature is a transition from the old pattern of China's economy to a new one. In the process of transformation, there will appear the peculiar phenomenon of both new and old systems existing at the same time and interacting with each other. There will be more elements of the new system, but they cannot replace those of the old system immediately or entirely. There are still many elements of the old system, which cannot but continue to operate for a certain period of time. This will inevitably give rise to various problems and contradictions. For example, voids and loopholes in management, various clashes and conflicts of interests, defects and mistakes in work performance, and so forth can hardly be avoided all together. This is a comprehensive and penetrating major reform. Its impact on existing patterns, traditional concepts, and habits is unprecedented. There will also no doubt be clashes of views. There must be a process of gradual adaptation in people's thinking. Such situations require us to have an adequate understanding of the arduous and complicated nature of a switch from the old to the new during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and to be adequately prepared ideologically for problems likely to appear during reform. In no way can we lose our wits just because of the emergency of some problems or back off from getting ahead by giving up reform. We must be conscientious in giving guidance, careful in making plans, prudent in doing things, and strive to reduce mistakes. We want to repeat the saying: We should be firm and resolute in reform, and handle matters with great care. With these principles in mind, we can run things easily.

As an old saying goes, the first step is always difficult. Reform is a great and striking work. It was started during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and it was a good start. As the saying goes, once the crucial point is grasped, we will be invincible. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we believe that as long as people throughout the country make concerted efforts to carry out their struggle, they will be able to overcome difficulties and continue to write a great and magnificent opus. We should cite again the old saying: Our tasks are arduous, but our prospects are bright.

#### FIRST TECHNOLOGY EXPORT FAIR OPENS IN SHENZHEN

HK111211 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Apr 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] Shenzhen -- China's first export fair of its top technology opened here yesterday, signalling "the first and decisive step in the country's effort to bring its own technology to the world market," according to Xie Guang, vice minister of the State Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence. He voiced the country's determination at the fair's opening ceremony to proceed with its technology export drive "even though it might be hard at first," he said. China has been largely a technology importer until now.

The technology export drive is the result of the massive reorganization of the country's defence industries since 1980 to shift a large part of military production capacity to the civilian sector. More than 390 factories and scientific research institutes are participating in the fair, representing "the cream of China's crop."

But the creme de la creme at the fair are items provided by China's astronautic industry, which offers comprehensive satellite-launching technology for foreign countries. "We are willing to contract satellite-launching services for foreign customers at a reasonable price," Cheng Lianchang, vice minister of astronautic industry, told CHINA DAILY. He added that the country's People's Insurance Company would provide insurance against economic loss "on favourable terms." More than 200 products and technology items, including "Long March" satellite-launching vehicles are being exhibited by his mission, one of the largest at the fair, the vice-minister said. Half a dozen countries, including the United States, Pakistan and Sweden, had shown interest in China's satellite-launching service. "China's 30-year-old astronautic technology is now at an advanced world level through our own efforts," Cheng said. Over the past 16 years, the Ministry of Astronautics Industry has launched 18 satellites of various types, including the latest applied communication satellite that was launched in February.

Lai Jinlie, vice-minister of the ordnance industry, told CHINA DAILY that his main purpose at the fair was to test out the ways of commercializing technology for export. "Frankly, it is still quite new to me," said Lai, whose ministry's China North Industries Corporation is displaying more than 100 products at the fair.

China's nuclear industry, an embryonic part of the nation's industry, is displaying more than 130 products, including low temperature reactors, isotopes, radiation technology, remote sensing, telemetering and hydrometallurgy. "These have been developed since 1981," said Liu Shulin, the former vice-minister of the nuclear industry.

The fair is being held in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone bordering Hong Kong until April 20. About 300 overseas businessmen and visitors came to the fair yesterday, they are from Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, the Philippines, Finland, the United States, Australia, Mexico and France. A total of 1,720 items of technology and products are being displayed at the fair. They range from the sophisticated satellite launching vehicle to a musical quartz wrist watch designed for the blind.

#### STATE COUNCIL REGULATIONS ON PRODUCT QUALITY

OW120617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- On 5 April the State Council promulgated the "regulations governing the responsibility for the quality of industrial products." The council also issued a circular to various localities and departments asking all units to enforce the regulations. The "regulations" have 31 articles divided into 8 chapters. The "regulations" are formulated with a view to clearly defining the responsibility for the quality of industrial products, protecting the legitimate rights and benefits of users and consumers, ensuring the healthy development of planned commodity economy, and promoting the building of socialist modernization. The "regulations" stipulate that product quality refers to the suitability and safety of and special requirements for products according to related laws and regulations and quality standards set by the state and contractual provisions. The responsibility for product quality refers to the responsibility to be assumed by producers if product quality does not meet the previously mentioned requirements and causes losses to the users.



The state standardization departments are to set unified state standards for the whole country, and the state standards must not be lower than international standards. The state standards may be classified into various classes and grades. Various departments in charge of the work of industrial enterprises should ask producers to attain the highest class and grade set by the state for their products within a certain time limit. The state price departments are to set prices according to product class and grade. Producers, storage and transportation units, and marketing enterprises should all assume responsibility for product quality according to the stipulations of the regulations. Various departments and localities, especially units in charge of the work of various enterprises, must strictly control product quality, instruct related enterprises to adhere to the policy of quality first for their products, and have them assume responsibility for products which fail to meet quality requirements. Various departments, localities, and units are to be jointly liable if they do not strictly control and properly supervise various enterprises. Quality supervisory organizations and industrial and commercial administrative units must supervise and control product quality in order to protect the interests of customers. Certificate of quality, explanations, fine-quality marks, and signs of authentication must be in accord with the actual quality of various products.

Descriptions in the advertisement of various products must be in accord with their actual quality.

The "regulations" stipulate that all producing and marketing enterprises must strictly implement the following regulations:

1. Products which are not up to the required standard will not be allowed to be taken from plants for sale.
2. Raw materials and accessories and parts which are not up to the required standard will not be allowed to be used for production, construction, and assembly.
3. Items which are explicitly defined as obsolete by the state will not be allowed to be produced or sold to customers.
4. Items for which there is no quality standard and which have not been examined by quality examination organizations will be not allowed to be produced or sold to customers.
5. No unit should resort to deception, sell inferior quality products as good ones, forge trademarks, or pass their products off as famous-brand products. No producing and marketing enterprise should promote the sale of its products by compelling users to buy them with other products.

The "regulations" also have specific stipulations on the product-quality responsibility of producers, marketing enterprises, and storage and transportation enterprises. Furthermore, the "regulations" have stipulations on the supervision and control of product quality and on the handling of arguments in regard to product quality.

The seventh chapter "Rules of Punishments" of the "regulations" points out that if the product quality of various enterprises does not meet the standard set by the state, departments in charge of those enterprises should order them to improve within a certain time limit. If the product quality still cannot meet the standard after improvement, departments in charge of those enterprises should order them to stop production or produce other items or ask responsible departments to revoke their production permits and operational licenses.

During the improvement period, departments in charge of those enterprises may, according to the situation, suspend or reduce bonuses and wages for responsible persons, staff, and workers of those enterprises. If the users suffer personal injury and property loss or die because of inferior product quality, the enterprises involved in those cases will be held responsible according to the criminal law, and judicial organizations will investigate and affix the criminal responsibility of those persons involved.

The regulations will be applicable to all state enterprises, collective enterprises, individual industrial and commercial operators, joint ventures and cooperative undertakings in China, and foreign capital enterprises in China. The regulations will come into force on 1 July 1986.

#### SURPRISE INSPECTION OF PRODUCT QUALITY CONDUCTED

OW120651 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1622 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Apr (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission today made public its communique no 4 on the spot-check of the quality of products under state supervision. It has brought new information to the people: The product quality of means of production has been generally raised. The communique made public the results of spot-checks on 20 kinds of products in the fourth quarter of 1985. A total of 410 items in the 20 categories were selected for examination, and the proportion of items which were up to standard was 65.4 percent.

Of the 20 kinds of products, 7 belong to items of means of production. More than 83 percent of items under 6 of the 7 kinds of means of production were up to standard. The selected electrocopper and color phenol as dyestuff all were up to standard. The quality gap between items of means of livelihood and of means of production is quite apparent. Twelve kinds of products in the spot-check were found with more than 20 percent not up to standard. Of these, 11 kinds were products directly related to people's living.

A responsible person of the quality control bureau of the state Standardization Bureau said that the spot-check showed that a relatively large number of enterprises had serious problems in product quality. A considerable proportion of their products were not up to standard. During the spot-check of 48 kinds of color television sets assembled with technology, production line, and parts imported from foreign countries and Hong Kong, 14 kinds were found to be not up to standard. The spot-check also discovered that some products bear no name of plants or locations of production. The State Economic Commission asked various localities to demand that those enterprises whose products were found not up to standard during the spot-check make improvements within a certain time limit.

#### PRC SAID LIKELY TO LAUNCH SPACE SHUTTLE BY 2000

OW091206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese space technology expert said here today that China is likely to launch a space shuttle in 2000. Tu Shoue, deputy director of the scientific and technological committee of the Ministry of Astronautics Industry, said, "The next item on the ministry's agenda is to launch a space station and shuttle," adding that a detailed plan has yet to be worked out. "We will first improve the performance of the Changzheng (Long March) carriers to cater to the need of world market and launch satellites for foreign customers," he said.

In a written speech at a plenary meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference here this afternoon, he noted that since 1975, China has launched seven recoverable satellites and two synchronous communication satellites with Changzheng carriers. To speed up the development of China's space technology, he said an national program must be worked out to concentrate forces from different scientific and industrial sectors on the project. Internationally, he added, bilateral cooperation should be promoted, and satellite components and devices should be imported or jointly produced. "We will make certain breakthroughs in the 1986-90 period to lay the foundation for the take-off of China's space technology in 2,000," he said.

#### SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION POLICY MEETING HELD

OW311750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- More than 40 Chinese and foreign information experts gathered here today to discuss the formulation of a national scientific information policy for China. The experts and officials are from Australia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Soviet Union, Thailand, the United States and China, as well as from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

At today's opening ceremony, Wu Mingyu, vice-minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, expressed his thanks to the foreign experts for their aid for China's scientific and technical information work. He gave a brief account of China's current reform of scientific and technological research management, which is aimed at integrating scientific research with production directly. He told the meeting that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), the main thrust of China's strategy for developing science and technology is to promote technical upgrading and technological advancement of the traditional industries, develop new technology and support new industries, provide suitable technology to township enterprises and allocate more funds for basic and applied research.

Wang Tingjiong, director of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC), told the meeting that over the past 30 years China has established a nationwide information network staffed with 60,000 people engaged in information collection, dissemination and services. They have provided information for the country's technical upgrading of traditional industries, major capital construction projects, key scientific research projects, the development of rural enterprises, and the development of new technology and new industries. The meeting of "experts on national scientific and technical information policy", sponsored by the ISTIC, will last five days. It is financially supported by the UNESCO.



ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT CHIEF ON MILITIA WORK

OW070707 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Li Yuanxi, commander of the provincial Military District: "Further Strengthen Militia and Reserve Work Around the Central Task of National Economic Construction"]

[Text] A strategic shift in the guidelines for national defense construction indicates that the Armed Forces of our country have entered a new period of peaceful construction. The work of the militia and reserves, a component part of our defense forces, should adapt itself to this shift. To do so, we must act according to the central authorities' instruction that "all local party committees and governments, as well as all military regions, military districts, and military subdistricts, should strengthen their leadership over militia and reserve work, with economic construction as the central task." They should further seek unity in thinking and understanding, more conscientiously keep to the orientation of subordinating oneself to or serving the overall situation of economic construction, and make vigorous efforts to seek new ways to do militia and reserve work in the new period.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we began in 1982 to carry out a series of reforms and readjustments under the guidance of the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Thus, we have made some achievements: We have reduced the number of militiamen and improved militia quality, and the number of key members of the militia has also been reduced compared with the period before the readjustment; preparations for wartime mobilization have been strengthened, and contingents of reserves who can be mobilized, move out, and are capable of fighting have been organized in some prefectures, counties, and cities; the time for training has been reduced, training methods reformed, militia weaponry management readjusted and strengthened, and the burden on the masses lightened; the political and ideological work among the militiamen has been strengthened, and militiamen's enthusiasm for building a material and spiritual civilization has been aroused. Particularly since the provincial Military District jointly held an on-the-spot meeting in Laian County on militiamen "taking the lead in becoming better off through hard work and performing the duty of defending the country," large numbers of militiamen have played a leading role in becoming better off by working hard or applying science. In the province there are now more than 200,000 specialized households of militiamen and over 17,000 integrated economic establishments set up by militiamen. In addition, a number of advanced persons, such as Zhang Chengzhi and Zhang Jinfang, have come to the fore.

It should also be noted, however, that militia and reserve work still cannot meet the needs of the developing situation. It is therefore necessary for us to act conscientiously according to the 16-character principle of "reducing the quantity, improving the quality, stressing the essentials, and laying a solid foundation" laid down by the General Staff and General Political Departments and to further readjust and reform military and reserve work so that this work will better subordinate itself to and serve the overall situation of national economic construction.

The central authorities have clearly pointed out that the militia system is a traditional military system in our country, and militia building is an important aspect in our defense construction. Particularly, as the state is concentrating its resources on socialist modernization and active duty forces are being cut by a large number, instituting the system of combining the militia and the reserves not only can meet the requirements of a possible anti-aggression war in the future but is the only way to build a modern national defense.

We should have a correct understanding of militia and reserve service work. We should also clarify the relationships between militia and economic work and between the reduction of our troops by 1 million soldiers and the strengthening of the work of building up the reserve forces. A clear line of demarcation should be drawn between less training and no training and between reduction and abolition. It should be made clear that we should neither conduct militia and reserve service work on such a "big scale" as we did in the past nor eliminate the work in its entirety. In our country, which is a big country with 1 billion people, militia and reserve service work is indispensable. This is invariably the case whether the work is viewed from the need for preserving social order and public security and safeguarding the program of the four modernizations at ordinary times or from the need for promoting the study of military affairs as well as other disciplines to enhance the national defense concept and patriotic spirit of the people at peaceful times or from the need for reinforcing the reserve forces after the active forces are reduced. The question is how to further enhance the leadership over this work and ensure its success in coping with the strategic change in our guiding thought for national defense construction. We should do ideological work to arouse attention to this work and attach due importance to it. In close conjunction with the central task of economic construction, we should make all-out efforts to organize and mobilize the militiamen to work as vanguards at the forefront of economic construction so that they may contribute to our economic development. Only in this way can our militia and reserve service work adhere to the correct orientation, enjoy popular support, and be put on a sound material basis. Only thus can it continue to improve and be supported and trusted by local party committees and governments at all levels.

To implement the above-mentioned 16-character principle under the present actual circumstances in Anhui, we should persist in combining the work on militia and the work on reserve service. That is, we should use the present militia organizations to put most of those on reserve status under proper management. The essential task is to grasp the work of core members of the militia and, at the same time, make continued efforts to reform the militia and reserve service work in urban areas. Enterprises should include educational training in their management plans. After an experimental stage, institutions of higher learning and senior middle schools should gradually establish a system for giving military training to their students so as to systematically ensure the availability of reserve officers and men. Efforts should also be made to beef up the reserve units by providing them with necessary equipment and training. It is necessary to continue to accumulate experience from our accomplishments in mobilizing the people and expanding the militia organizations during wartime. If all these things are done well, we will have a sound foundation for building our reserve forces and will truly step up our militia and reserve service work. At present, the scale of militia training should be greatly reduced. Areas suffering from poverty or afflicted with serious disasters may be excused from such training. The main task in those areas is to mobilize the militia to increase production so as to improve their conditions. In addition, the training method should be reformed. The predominant method to be adopted should be on-base collective training that "integrates military affairs, political affairs, science, and technology" with a view to satisfying the militiamen's desire to acquire knowledge and become better off. In conducting the training, it is necessary to stress the essential points and put emphasis on training militia cadres and technical soldiers in various specialized fields. Attention should be paid to quality improvements so as to make our militia and reserve units more capable.

Arrangements should continue to be made for the militia to play a role in building the two civilizations; take the lead in becoming better off through industrious work; study science; gain general education; fulfill emergency, hard, dangerous, and heavy tasks; follow Lei Feng's example and serve others; and safeguard social order and public security. Through these activities, our militia forces will be further tempered, our militia organizations will be further consolidated, and the broad masses of militiamen will be trained into a new generation of people characterized by their lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and sense of discipline.

To make a success of our militia and reserve service work, we must strengthen the leadership over this work. This is a significant guarantee that the work will be successful. It is imperative to continually carry forward the fine tradition of the management of the armed forces by the party and to uphold the system of dual leadership of local party committees and militia departments. According to a demand set by the central authorities and the Central Military Commission, county (city) People's Armed Forces departments should be incorporated into the local organizational system. Success in doing this is an important aspect of strengthening the leadership. After this organizational change, how to straighten out the relationships of the People's Armed Forces departments with others and ensure the continuity of their work, how to step up the construction of these departments ideologically and organizationally, and how to strengthen their work are real important questions before us. We should take a positive attitude to study these new circumstances and questions, lead the military work of the People's Armed Forces department in a timely manner, show concern about and attach importance to their construction, and do our best to help them solve concrete problems so as to put militia and reserve service work on a solid basis at the grass-roots level.

#### JIANGXI TOWNS, VILLAGES DAMAGED BY STORM

OW120909 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] About 1700 on the afternoon of 10 April, a violent storm hit towns and villages such as (Futian), (Pengao), (Shishan), (Ninghe), (Xianfen), (Shangbu), (Jiangdong), (Quanshan), and (Qingshan) in the Pingxiang City area, Jiangxi Province. As a result, 449 houses with a total of 2,245 rooms collapsed and 476 persons were injured and 58 persons were killed.

After the natural disaster hit Pingxiang City, the city's party and government organs as well as other relevant departments immediately formed a relief command. (Xie Sheng), secretary of the city CPC Committee; (Fang Zhengping), mayor of Pingxiang City; and (Luo Yanmin), commander of the local military subcommand; and other comrades led more than 150 party and government cadres in rushing to the storm-affected areas to carry out relief work.



HENAN OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

HK120325 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Vice Governor Liu Yujie stressed at the provincial planned parenthood work conference that it is essential to assign this work a position of still greater importance and grasp it relentlessly. We must persistently include propaganda in planned parenthood as a basic national strategy in the list of important contents of regular ideological and political work. We must list planned parenthood as a content of party and CYL life meetings and as an important condition in assessing the advanced and promoting cadres.

This conference was held in Zhengzhou from 8 to 11 April. The meeting held: The province will be in a peak birth period during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. If there is even a little relaxation of planned parenthood work, we will be faced with a serious situation of loss of control over population. We must gradually perfect the planned parenthood policies, carry out penetrating investigation and study, base our work on reality, and strive to reach the goals of accomplishing the population plan while bringing about closer relations between party and masses and promoting stability and unity.

The meeting stressed: We must correct malpractices in planned parenthood and block the loopholes for such practices. Party and CYL members and cadres at all levels must play a model and leading role in planned parenthood. We must deal seriously with those who violate the planned parenthood policies and indulge in malpractices.

Han Jingcao, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

GUAN ADDRESSED HUBEI POLITICAL-LEGAL MEETING

HK120413 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke this morning at the provincial conference on political and legal work. He said that to embark on the four modernizations, we must grasp construction on the one hand and the legal system on the other. We must unswervingly persist in the dictatorship of people's democracy, severely crack down on serious and economic crimes, and consolidate and develop the political situation with stability and unity.

The provincial conference on political and legal work opened in Wuchang on 4 April. Comrade Guan Guangfu's speech was divided into three subjects:

The first emphasized on the need to vigorously improve the legal system and truly insure that there are laws for us to follow, that we must abide by the law, that the law must be strictly enforced, and that the responsibility of offenders must be investigated and affixed.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: Beginning now, we must do well in fulfilling four tasks:

1. We must seriously study and understand the spirit of the speeches of the leading comrades of the central authorities, including Deng Xiaoping, and further enhance the whole party's understanding of the extreme importance of improving the legal system. We must theoretically and ideologically understand the relationship between construction and the legal system, between democracy and dictatorship, between straightening out party style and cracking down on crimes, and between economic reform and cracking down on crimes.

2. Party and government organizations at all levels and all party members and cadres must work within the sphere of the Constitution and the law and resolutely guard the sanctity of the law. While investigating and dealing with violations of the law which involve cadres within the party and their children and family members, political and legal organs in particular must be bold in breaking through obstacles and insure that they strictly enforce the law and are impartial and incorruptible.

3. It is necessary to continuously do well in popularizing legal knowledge and lead all citizens to seriously and conscientiously study, understand, abide by, and apply the law. Following the guidelines of the central authorities, we must strive to popularize legal knowledge among all citizens in our province within 5 years.

4. It is necessary to pass specific, local laws and regulations to meet the needs of reform and construction. We must promptly approve some tentative regulations, detailed rules and regulations, or provisional regulations. We must fully support laws as they apply to economic control, cultural life, and social order so as to make them better serve reform and construction.

The second subject conveyed by Guan Guangfu was -- in accordance with the guidelines of the central authorities -- our need to deal effectively with all aspects of political and legal work in a down-to-earth manner and strive for a steady turn for the better in social order.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: In accordance with the guidance of the central authorities on political and legal work this year, the general guiding ideology of our province's political and legal work must be that of realizing a steady turn for better in social order this year. We must also work hard to create the necessary conditions for a fundamental turn for the better in social order so as to promote a basic improvement in party style and the general mood of society. The key to all this is severely cracking down on serious crimes and economic crimes on one hand and comprehensively improving social order on the other hand, plus doing grass-roots fundamental work well.

Guan Guangfu said: We can never relax our intense struggle against serious crimes and we must direct our main struggle at the seven categories of serious criminals specified by the central authorities. We must resolutely implement the principle of severely, quickly, surely, accurately, and relentlessly cracking down on serious crimes in accordance with the law and check the tendency toward increases in big, serious cases. We must truly insure a steady turn for the better in social order. In cracking down on economic crimes, we must begin with the big, serious cases. In particular, we must deal with those big and serious cases which involve cadres and senior cadres within the party and their children. We must work hard to insure relatively big that there is significant progress and a breakthrough this year. When a big case does occur in a unit, leading persons of the CPC committee of the unit or the CPC committee of the unit's high level department must be responsible for handling the case. They must organize an especially powerful group capable of handling the case under the guidance of the Discipline Inspection Commission and Political and Legal Department and in coordination with the leading persons. In a year or so, we must strive to stamp out the arrogance associated with economic crimes.

It is necessary to vigorously and comprehensively clean up social order. The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee has decided that organs at and above the county level throughout the province must set up commissions for comprehensively cleaning up social order.

These are to be unified leadership organs of CPC committees at all levels. Guo Zhenqian has been appointed chairman of the Provincial Commission for Comprehensively Cleaning Up Social Order. Comrade Tian Qiyu has been appointed vice chairman, while responsible persons of political and legal, propaganda, organization, labor and personnel, education, industry and communications, and financial and trade departments, the federation of trade unions, the CYL, and the women's federation have been appointed members. The commission has set up a general office, which will be responsible for routine work. All prefectures, cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties must establish corresponding leadership organs and working groups. All factories, mines, enterprises, institutions, organs, schools, streets, townships, towns, and villages must assign people to take charge of this work. All departments and units must establish a very clear responsibility system. We must establish a very clear responsibility system. We must vigorously strengthen the building of grass-roots organizations and do fundamental work.

CPC committees, governments, and political and legal departments at all levels must further reinforce grass roots-level police substations, people's courts, judicial departments, and the ranks of civil affairs assistants. We must transfer some people from political and legal organs at and above the county level to police substations and courts to carry out work there. We must organize or enhance committees among residents and villages. We must rationally solve the problem of paying cadres involved in public order work. It is necessary to truly strengthen the work of reforming and reeducating criminals and juvenile delinquents through labor and strive to improve units involved in the reform and reeducation of criminals and juvenile delinquents by using schools specializing in transforming, reeducating, and training people.

The third subject dealt with by Guan Guangfu was that of further strengthening party leadership over political and legal work and treating problems of democracy and the legal system as important issues on the agenda of CPC committees. Guan Guangfu said: In strengthening party leadership over political work, it is necessary to apply the party's principles and policies to unify the understanding of the whole party, to encourage political and legal organs to act in accordance with the law, and to guarantee in ideology, organization, and practice the correct implementation of the party's policies and state law. It is essential to vigorously enhance the political and professional quality of political and legal cadres and policemen.

In conclusion, Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The provincial CPC Committee hopes that CPC committees and political and legal departments at all levels throughout the province will seriously implement the spirit of the national conference on political and legal work in accordance with the guidelines advanced at this conference, persist in seeking truth from facts, unite, struggle hard, and work hard to make new contributions toward accomplishing all tasks for 1986 and toward achieving a turn for the better in social order throughout the province.



XIZANG URGES DISCUSSION ON BASING WORK ON REALITY

HK110303 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee issued on 1 April the following views on launching a regionwide discussion on basing all work on reality.

1. The central authorities have pointed out that, to speed up Xizang's economic and cultural development and build a united, affluent, and civilized new Xizang, we must in all work, especially leadership work, unswervingly persevere in the party's Marxist ideological line of basing all work on reality, linking theory with reality, and seeking truth from facts. We must continually deepen our understanding of the conditions in all aspects in Xizang, persevere in the truth, and correct errors in our work. This is a basic summation of Xizang work experiences in the past 340 years and more and is also the fundamental guideline for making a success of work in Xizang in the future.

Today's Xizang is different from yesterday's, and it is also the development of yesterday's. We are facing many new situations and problems in building a united, affluent, and civilized new Xizang on the ruins of the feudal serf system. We need to work hard and creatively. Upholding the party's Marxist ideological line of basing all work on reality, linking theory with reality, and seeking truth from facts, gaining fresh understanding of Xizang, correctly comprehending and handling the relationship between generality and individuality, and continually studying the new situations and solving the new problems remain a practical issue facing the leaders at all levels and all comrades engaged in practical and theoretical work in Xizang. How well we resolve this issue has a direct bearing on the success or failure of all construction undertakings in Xizang.

The regional CPC Committee therefore proposes that a serious discussion on basing all work on reality be held throughout the region.

In accordance with the spirit of the central instructions on work in Xizang, at its enlarged Standing Committee meeting held last year, the regional CPC Committee proposed the guideline of basing all work on Xizang reality, doing everything to develop the region's productive forces, and doing everything to promote the well-being and happiness of the people of Xizang. This discussion on basing all work on Xizang reality represents the continuation and deepening of the implementation of the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee. It is a reeducation in correcting the ideological line, and an important aspect in straightening out party style and strengthening the party's ideological work.

Success in this discussion is bound to further improve the cadres' ideological and theoretical levels, and enable them to carry forward the fine tradition of linking theory with reality and to spontaneously persevere in basing all work on Xizang reality, thus promoting the development of all work.

2. We should to continue gain fresh understanding of Xizang's reality, centered on the questions of why we should base all work on Xizang reality and how we should go about this. We should deepen our understanding of the unique features of the region and clearly understand the extreme importance on basing all work on Xizang reality in this minority-nationality region with its outstanding unique features.

We should deepen understanding of the actual conditions in each area, front, and unit, further correct the ideas guiding professional work, sum up the experiences in basing all work on Xizang reality in the past and also the lessons in becoming divorced from that reality, and get rid of erroneous ideas hampering the effort to base all work on Xizang reality, so as to create a new situation in all work in the region.

3. In this discussion, we should mainly employ the propaganda media of the press, radio, and television. A variety of lively forms should be adopted. XIZANG RIBAO will open a special column for discussion articles and the minutes of discussion meetings. Radio stations will broadcast one or two programs a day featuring important articles in text or except form, dialogues, questions and answers, and so on. The television stations should hold lectures, forums, and discussion meetings to promote propaganda and discussion.

How long this discussion will last has not been decided for the time being. It will be determined in light of the progress and depth of the discussion.

4. A key issue in making a success of this discussion is that the leaders at all levels must attach importance to it and ensure the quality of the articles. The regional CPC Committee demands that leading cadres at all levels personally write articles. Leaders of prefectures, cities, and regional units should each write one or two. Leading cadres of counties should also write one each. We must also organize theoretical workers, comrades engaged in practical work, grass-roots cadres, peasant and herdsman masses, and factory and enterprise workers who wrote articles.

The regional CPC Committee's Propaganda Department is responsible for this discussion. Newspaper offices and radio and television stations should specifically organize and edit articles and scripts.

#### Wu Jinghua on Realism

HK110307 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Article by Wu Jinghua: "An Important Task in Ideological and Theoretical Construction in Xizang"]

[Excerpts] The regional CPC Committee recently proposed that a discussion on basing all work on Xizang reality be launched throughout the region. This is an important task in Xizang's ideological and theoretical construction. It is extremely essential.

We have scored major achievements in all undertakings in the 35 years since the peaceful liberation of Xizang. We must also soberly realize that, while achieving these successes, we have also learned painful lessons and suffered serious setbacks. We one-sidedly pursued the pattern of being larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership in disregard of the development level of the productive forces. We organized two mass drives to promote industry and one to promote agricultural mechanization. We have long stuck to the supply system in which everybody eats out of the same big pot. We have also violated the Tibetan people's beliefs and customs. These things seriously damaged the development of various undertakings and also nationality relations. Fundamentally speaking, all these mistakes and setbacks were caused by running counter to the principle of basing all work on Xizang reality.

A review of history tells us that launching a discussion of this type certainly does not mean shooting at random. It means seriously summing up during the discussion the experiences in basing all work on Xizang reality and the lessons of not basing all work on Xizang reality, and studying, understanding, and grasping the particular laws on carrying out socialist construction in the conditions of Xizang.

There is no doubt that the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's series of correct instructions on Xizang work issued since the peaceful liberation and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee represent the concentrated expression of basing all work on Xizang reality. We must unswervingly continue to implement them in a creative way in connection with Xizang reality. We must realize that neglect of Xizang's special features in all aspects and of the special features of each area and front within the region was a rather conspicuous erroneous trend in our work in the past. If we fail to carry out analysis and to act in light of the reality of our own departments and area but simply do what higher authority has not pronounced, we may end up going back to the old road of treating all cases the same way irrespective of the circumstances. We must creatively implement, in light of their spiritual essence, the documents and instructions of the central authorities guiding work in the whole country and the central and regional CPC Committee documents and instructions guiding work in the region.

To succeed in this, there is of course a premise, that is, having a profound understanding of the reality of the whole of Xizang and of our own area and department. This too is a goal to be reached in this discussion. Comrade Mao Zedong correctly pointed out in his "Oppose Book Worship": Carrying out the instructions of the higher authorities in a blind, superficial, and completely meaningless way is not carrying out those instructions but the cleverest way of opposing them or stalling over implementing them. Every party member and cadre should ponder these words.

At the second forum on Xizang work, held in 1984, comrade Hu Yaobang proposed that we gain fresh understanding of Xizang. In the past 2 years, and especially since the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee last year launched education in going further in three respects and doing everything in three respects, there has been a great enhancement of our understanding.

However, compared with the demand for building a united, affluent, and civilized new socialist Xizang, there are still big discrepancies in our understanding. Many new situations and problems that have arisen in the reform of the economic structure await correct answers and effective solutions on our part.

Xizang is facing many major problems in economic and social development. For instance, while the country is promoting economic structural reform by developing lateral economic ties and breaking down the separation between departments and regions, how are we to go about reforming the urban enterprises in light of Xizang reality? How can we break through the current situation of natural economy in the rural and pastoral areas and bring about a great development of commodity economy there? How can we transform the top-heaviness in the region's organs and the failure of the administrative structure to match the economic base? How are we to go about speeding up the development of tourism in Xizang? How can we develop education and attract talent so as to transform the lack of talent, and how can we manage the temples and monasteries well under socialist conditions and bring into full play the active role of the temples and monasteries and religious circles in building the two civilizations?

We particularly hope that the comrades of all trades, sectors, and fronts will boldly put forward views and ideas on these problems.



NEI MONGGOL'S BU HE STRESSES CULTURAL WORK

SK110445 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] On 9 April, at the regional conference on cultural and publishing work, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, pointed out that in developing cultural work, we should take social benefit as the highest criterion, and should, proceeding from the reality of the region, vigorously advocate the characteristics of various nationalities and localities in order to contribute to building the socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Bu He said: Like many other items of work, the region's cultural and publishing work has witnessed great achievements over the past few years. Since the founding of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, the cultural and publishing undertakings have entered another brisk period, and have made contributions to building the four modernizations, reform, and the two civilizations. At the same time, an abundance of young and middle-aged talents have emerged, and art and literary creation has flourished.

Comrade Bu He said: Literary and art creation should aim at the social benefit, because it affects the ideology, soul, and the cultural life of the people. Therefore, our literary and art works must be conducive to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. Along with the constant improvement in the living standards of the people of various nationalities, it is more necessary to create many good literary and art works in order to satisfy the people's cultural life and inspire the people's initiative in struggling for the realization of lofty ideals. To this end, we should all the more stress the social benefit created by literary and art works.

Comrade Bu He said: Along with the further implementation of the party's policies on literary and art work and the deepening of the economic structural reform, the people's cultural life has been enriched gradually, and literature and art have flourished. It should also be noted, however, that along with the increased contacts with foreign countries, some unhealthy ideas have also infiltrated into our country through various channels. These unhealthy ideas have already touched off public indignation. Therefore, we must pay full attention to them. Good ideas should be commended, while unhealthy ones must be corrected.

Comrade Bu He said: In stressing social benefit, we should also vigorously advocate the distinguishing features of various nationalities and localities. The current situation in this regard is good in general; but our efforts in this field are not great enough. If we pay no attention to this problem, the people will certainly have some complaints. Therefore, due consideration should be given to the viewpoint of the masses as well as to the nationalities policies. We must pay attention to the characteristics of different nationalities and localities. By so doing, we can better exploit the social benefit created by literature and art in educating and inspiring the enthusiasm of the people.

Comrade Bu He also called on leaders of the cultural departments to carry forward the democratic workstyle, to respect the opinions of specialists and the masses, and to value the labor of writers and artists. The cultural departments should introduce some rules and regulations to strengthen management, should fully mobilize the initiative of art and literary talents of various kinds, and should carry forward the spirit of forging ahead. Special attention should be paid to strengthening the training of young people and the study of Marxist dialectical materialism. The comrades in the literary and art circles should constantly enhance their understanding and exert themselves in their work in order to greet the 40th anniversary of the region's founding with actual deeds and outstanding achievements.

NEI MONGGOL URGES CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIME

SK120210 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] At a recent regional conference of chief procurators, it was decided that this year procuratorates at all levels throughout the region should regard the crackdown on serious economic offenses as the major task and maintain efforts to deal blows to serious criminal activities.

The conference noted: During the past year, under the leadership of CPC committees, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the region worked in close coordination with public security departments, courts, and judicial and administrative departments, and thus enabled a group of economic criminals to be strictly punished and achieved new progress in economic procuratorial work. However, economic criminal activities are still very serious at present. We must understand the complexity, importance, and urgency of the crackdown on serious economic crimes, enhance our confidence, and make this work successful.

The conference pointed out: In dealing blows to economic crimes, we should, first of all, concentrate efforts on the investigation and handling of major and appalling cases, with the focus on serious economic criminals who take advantage of reform to embezzle, steal, give and take bribes, evade taxes or refuse to pay taxes, smuggle, illegally purchase foreign exchange, and engage in speculation and swindling. Principal leading persons should personally participate in and give guidance to the handling of such cases to replenish the economic procuratorial forces.

The conference held: In investigating and handling economic cases, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of abiding by the law, strictly enforcing the law, and correcting any law violations whenever discovered, and to be brave in tackling hard and difficult cases. Any law-breaking cases, no matter how high the level of the implicated units or cadres, should be thoroughly investigated and handled according to law. Such erroneous deeds as replacing the law with one's words or authority should be resolutely resisted. With regard to cases behind which there are a large-scale network of personal relations and a thick protecting shield, we should rely on the leadership of CPC committees to clearly investigate the cases themselves, as well as the personal relations network and the protecting shield.

SUN WEIBEN AT HEILONGJIANG SECURITY MEETING

SK130235 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] The provincial work conference on political science and law, which concluded on 12 April, stressed that the general tasks for the work of political science and law in 1986 are further bringing into play the role of the functional departments in protecting the people, dealing blows to the enemy, punishing criminals, rendering service to the program of building the four modernizations, and concentrating on successfully dealing strict blows to serious criminal and economic cases and resolutely investigating and suppressing all ugly phenomena that can bring damage to social morale. Efforts should be made to push forward in an all-round way the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way; to vigorously enhance the building of the legal system, the public security foundations at the grass-roots levels, and the foundations of political science and law; to correct abnormal phenomena in public security; and to achieve a stable turn for the better in social order so as to lay a solid foundation for striving to create a fundamental turn for the better in public security. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, including Sun Weiben, Zhou Wenhau, Bai Jingfu, and Liu Zhongli, attended and addressed the work conference in succession.

By implementing the general tasks for public security this year, our province must basically achieve a normal turn in public security and social order and generally reinforce the safety of the people. Efforts should be made to fulfill the targets of blocking the increasing trend of major or serious criminal and economic cases, somewhat lowering the number of criminal and public security cases, and suppressing somewhat or preventing ugly social phenomena.

In analyzing the public security situation in the province, the conference pointed out: Our province has indeed achieved a turn for the better in public security. However, it has not achieved an even and stable turn in this regard and has incurred many new problems. We should continuously carry out struggles against serious criminal and economic cases. In particular, attention should be paid to dealing blows to criminal activities that can bring about damage to the safety of society and the people's lives and property. Efforts should be made to place the emphasis of the struggle against crime on cities with a population of more than 300,000, small cities and towns beside railways, and on the rural areas that are weak in public security. In dealing blows to serious economic crimes, efforts should be made to implement the principle of strictly dealing with them and giving heavy punishment to them, to enhance the work of investigating and trying economic crimes, and to vigorously examine and deal with major or serious economic cases.

WU GUANGCAI ELECTED NEW JILIN CITY MAYOR

SK121000 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Ninth Jilin City People's Congress successfully concluded on 1 April after a 5-day session. A total of 485 deputies from all fronts of the city attended the session. They animatedly discussed the excellent situation that prevailed during the past year and, with a strong sense of responsibility as masters of the state, offered criticism and constructive opinions.

The session accepted Wang Yunkun's request to resign from the post of mayor of Jilin City, and elected Wu Guangcai [0702 1639 2088] mayor of the city.



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